The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Another Reconnoissance Across the River.

The Rebels Found Near Shepherdstown.

They are Pursued to Martinsburgh and Shelled from that Place.

The Rebel Army Believed to be Encamped Between Winchester and Martinsburgh.

THE HARPER'S FERRY BRIDGE REPAIRED.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 1.

Gen. PLEASANTON crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown, with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the enemy's rear—information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river. He came up with them, near Shepherdstown, and drove them to Martinsburgh, from which place they were soon shelled out by the artillery. His loss was two men wounded. The rebels had one man killed and two wounded. A rebel Lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded were paroled.

Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion of them being encamped between that place and Martinsburgh.

The work of reconstructing the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is rapidly progressing and will be completed to-morrow.

Generals MCCLELLAN and MARCY and their Staffs paid a visit to Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and Sandy Hook to-day.

OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

OPERATIONS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Effect of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation—Important Expeditions—Canon and Arms Recovered.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The command of Col. MCLEAN returned to Centreville last evening, having accomplished the object for which it was sent out. Under the direction of Gen. STAHL, this whole valley has been pretty thoroughly canvassed by our cavalry and infantry, much to the injury of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., who had everywhere commenced to enforce the Conscript Act. A majority of the people liable to do military duty under this act have, when brought within our lines, expressed the greatest repugnance to the Confederate service, and delight at being aided to avoid it. Their statements bear the impress of truth, and are generally believed, for those who desire the success of the Confederate cause—old and young—are already in that service.

Our scouting parties have recently recovered several pieces of artillery—some of it captured from our forces, and others that were stolen from the Government before the breaking out of open hostilities; also several thousand stand of small arms. There are yet small detachments of rebel bushwackers about, watching our movements, and they occasionally fire upon our pickets. Last night, the picket-guard stationed on the road to Groveton was fired upon by a superior force; but Col. VON AMSBURG, with a detachment of the Forty-fifth New-York, soon put the "rebs" to flight.

In my last letter I stated that the privates of the Forty-fifth New-York had sent to their families $5,000. It gives me pleasure, as it will doubtless the friends of the regiment at home, to state that the sum sent home was $15,000, instead of the first amount named.

To-day, a force has been sent out to Groveton and Warrenton to disperse a force of rebel cavalry flitting about those places, forcing the citizens into their service; and another expedition for a similar purpose will soon leave in another direction. The people can rest assured, that the presence of Gen. SIGEL's force is felt wherever it goes; activity in every department of this corps is the rule and not the exception; all—officers and men—have the utmost confidence in their commanding officer, and he infuses every one with his energy. Oh! that the Government might fully realize the importance of placing a larger force in this corps, as those do who are with it. With a force of 50,000 men, Gen. SIGEL would soon make the heart of the whole nation leap for joy.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

I have had a somewhat extended opportunity to converse with the residents of the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, and Loudon in regard to the last proclamation of the President, emancipating the slaves in States and districts where the people are still in rebellion on the 1st of January, 1863, and there is everywhere a marked indifference to the contents of that document. Many large slaveholders with whom I have had long and interesting interviews, seem to have been prepared for the adoption of this policy by the Government—many, in fact, professing to believe that, in their opinion, this is but the development of the secret policy of the President, entertained from the first breaking out of hostilities; and some even go so far as to profess to believe that this was the real issue upon which Mr. LINCOLN was elevated to office. Being prepared, therefore, for extreme measures, they are not now taken by surprise or thrown into a panic. So far as my experience goes, the proclamation has at least done no harm in these counties; there are but few openly active Union men here, it is true; they are passive, rather inclined to be neutral, but a majority undoubtedly sympathize with the Confederate cause because of the similarity of local institutions. But rely upon it, the President's Proclamation will, in the end, produce good resulit, even here. The lukewarm Unionists and semi-secesh begin to feel that at last the Government is in earnest, and determined to adopt every legitimate means to put down the rebellion. The effect of the proclamation, therefore, is directly opposite to what was anticipated by many well-meaning people, for instead of exasperating anybody in the Slave States, it is the first act of Government that has really excited the fears and commanded the respect of the people of the border Slave States. Let this proclamation be vigorously followed up by the military arm of the Government, and the lukewarm and indifferent, who yet, numerically speaking, hold the balance of power in the Slave States, will be heard from in a manner that will strike terror even to the heart of that hardened sinner, JEFF. DAVIS.

Rebel soldiers—many of them, at least—do not hesitate to say that either the destruction or dispersion of the rebel army now at Winchester will practically end the rebellion. In no way can this be done so thoroughly and speedily as by throwing a well appointed force into the Shenandoah Valley at Strasburgh, *via* the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads.

A Successful Reconnoissance—Twelve Hundred Rebel Soldiers Captured and Paroled—Gen. Joe Johnson near Culpepper.

WARRENTON, Monday Evening, Sept. 29, 1862.

A force of infantry and cavalry, under the command of Gen. STAHL, accompanied by Capts. LAWRENCE and HEINS of his Staff, reached this place this morning and captured more than 1,200 rebel soldiers. Some of these were left here while sick, others wounded from Bull Run and Antietam, and a large number were recently brought together under the conscript act. The place was approached by our troops with the utmost caution, as it was known that a rebel force had been here, but in what numbers could not be ascertained. Lieut.-Col. KARGE, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, led the advance, and dashed into town at a rapid rate. The inhabitants at first supposed that it was a force of rebel cavalry, and welcomed us by waving handkerchiefs and cheering. They soon, however, discovered their mistake, and their joy was turned into abject fear. Among the captured are Medical Director FISHER, a Major and a large number of officers of the line, all of whom are now being paroled.

Gen. STAHL made a dash through Thoroughfare Gap to Salem and White Plains, but found no enemy there, and returned. Our troops had the strictest orders given them against molesting private property, and the citizens are all much gratified with their conduct.

Our pickets at Bull Run battle-ground, last evening, captured several rebel bushwhackers. One captured by a squad of the First Maryland Cavalry, has a double-barreled shot-gun. He owned that he was a rebel, but denied being a scout, and said he was hunting squirrels. One of our men told him that more likely he was hunting Yankees, to which he replied, that he would not mind shooting a Yankee if he had a good chance.

It is now known that Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON is between Culpepper and Warrenton, with a force of not less than 20,000 men. Union residents of the place believe that he has nearer 40,000 men, but of the truth of this we shall know more in good time.

Among the wounded found in hospital here were nine rebel soldiers who were wounded in the attack upon the rebel force at Warrenton Junction, on Friday night last, by Col. MCLEAN. They acknowledge that several of their men were killed at that time.

AFFAIRS AT HAGERSTOWN.

Union Feeling in Maryland—Opinions About the Emancipation Proclamation of the President—Rumor of the Enemy's Advancing to Hancock Town—Encampments Near Hagerstown—Shameful Neglect of Our Troops at Sharpsburgh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

If all the other Border States receive the President's last proclamation, about emancipation, with as much coolness and equanimity as Maryland, it is very evident that that important document is not going to produce the disastrous division of opinion which the rebel sympathizers of the North are predicting—and which many would doubtless be glad to see, and even to create. In fact, I have been amazed to see the amount of Union feeling existing in this part of the country; for, much as I hoped, it certainly is not what I expected to find. Whatever may be the state of feeling in Baltimore and other cities—where the concentrated views of political corruption has more material to work upon—certain it is that the further we get removed from these hotbeds of sedition, and come among the honest, single-minded portion of the population, who have not yet had their minds poisoned against the institutions of their fathers, and who have time and inclination to take a calm survey of passing events, the more we find the Union beloved and its enemies detested—no matter from what quarter they come, North or South.

If the whole of Maryland is pervaded with the kind of feeling which I have met thus far, I can well understand Stonewall JACKSON's saying that his people never made a greater mistake than in coming here. That there are many here who would welcome the rule of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., is pretty well known, but that the Union feeling vastly predominates, there is no use of any one attempting to deny. It is impossible to hide the prevailing feeling of any community. It will be constantly cropping out in a thousand small but very significant ways. For instance, while in such places as Norfolk and Suffolk, the ladies keep moodily in their houses, never allowing themselves to be seen or heard—except when they condescend to go and crowd Gen. VIELE in his business hours, or break upon the stillness of night with "Dixie," and "My Maryland,"—the ladies of Hagerstown are to be constantly seen cheerfully promenading the streets, going upon errands of mercy to our wounded soldiers, and enlivening everything with their sweet presence. And let me assure Northern gentlemen who may be interested in such matters, that they would be puzzled to find prettier girls than are to be met in this part of Maryland.

I was talking to a very intelligent citizen this morning—a slave-owner—about the President's proclamation. "Well," said he, "for *my* part I am quite satisfied with it. That letter of his to HORACE GREELEY convinced me of the honesty of the man. I know he is not going to do anything unless absolutely necessary, and when anything is *necessary* for the Union of course that thing must go. I have two slaves, and if parting with them could save the Union, they should go; although I know there are plenty of men about here who could better spare forty than I can those two." This was spoken like a man and a patriot, and I believe that he represents the great majority of thinking men here.

A messenger came in this evening from the neighborhood of Sharpsburgh, bringing the important intelligence that the enemy are collecting in great numbers about Hancock Town, some distance above Williamsport, and many believe they are actually recrossing there. Whether true or false, it is the prevailing opinion that Gov. CURTIN was altogether too hasty in withdrawing the Pennsylvania Militia, and that we have been crowing before we were fairly out of the woods. It is impossible to calculate what result the rebels can promise themselves by another raid into Maryland; but then we must remember the rebels are desperate, and desperation will often go beyond all calculation.

We have encamped quite near this town, the Eighth New-York Cavalry, Col. DAVIS, and BROOKS' Brigade, of SMITH's Division. They are all of them—men and horses—in splendid condition, and longing for nothing better than another brush with the enemy. I spent two or three hours with them this afternoon, among the beautiful shady groves in which they are located, and found them all—officers and men—in the utmost enthusiasm about MCCLELLAN; vowing that if politicians would only now let him have full chance for a very little while, our men would make short work of the rebels. They all spoke with intense bitterness against MCDOWELL, and the villain or villains who sold their country at Harper's Ferry.

Grumbling is sorry work, but I cannot resist exposing the condition in which I found our men at Sharpsburgh. Having occasion to visit the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, located on a piece of rising ground, quite near the town, I went there early one morning at 6 o'clock. It was intensely cold; as cold, indeed, as a morning in December or January. In these latitudes the days are warm and bright, the sun pouring down with almost midsummer heat; but toward evening a dense, cold, heavy fog settles upon the whole valley, drenching everything with moisture, and until the sun's rays have dispelled it, it is so thick, that at a very few yards off objects are quite undistinguishable in broad daylight. Will it be believed that I found many of our poor fellows, who are passing the whole of such wretched nights without *shelter of any kind, or even a blanket to cover them?* Sleep, under such circumstances, is of course impossible; and to try and keep themselves warm, the men pass the whole night in gathering round the scanty fires that they are able to make.

Our soldiers are supposed to be spending this interim, between the last bloody encounter and the next that may any day be upon them, in recruiting their strength and energies; and this is how they do it. I have already told you, in my last letter, how the poor horses are recruiting theirs. Who is to blame for this, I know not; the regimental Quartermasters and the authorities at headquarters must settle the matter between themselves. All I know is that it struck me as a most unnecessary and unmitigated outrage.

NEMO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Simeon Draper, of New-York, Appointed Provost-Marshal General.

Regulations for the Guidance of Government Paymasters.

What the Government Proposes in Regard to Texas.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

THE CABINET RUMORS.

Differences of opinion among the members of the Cabinet about the President's Proclamation to emancipate the slaves, involving the retirement of some of them, and new arrangements as a consequence, are pronounced imaginary by those who ought to be best informed upon the subject.

GEN. LANE'S ARMY.

Late advices from Kansas state that Gen. LANE has recruited between three and four thousand volunteers in that State, besides organizing two regiments of negroes for labor, or such other service as may be required.

REBEL MEANS OF INFORMATION.

The fact that the main features of the President's emancipation proclamation were known throughout Eastern Virginia before any newspapers containing it had reached that region, is another evidence that the rebels have means of information independent of the ordinary sources.

THE KANAWHA SALT WORKS.

From a source entitled to entire credit, we are assured that the seizure by the rebels of the Kanawha Salt Works is considered by them an advantage equal to the capture of Harper's Ferry, and was a portion of the programme. The manufacture of salt is progressing rapidly, the works being run day and night.

SIMEON DRAPER PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL.

Secretary STANTON has appointed SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., of New-York, to be Provost-Marshal General of the War Department, the new post created a few days ago under General Orders, No. 140.

THE MARYLAND TROPHIES.

Capt. TOWELL, of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, [illegible] here this morning from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, in charge of the trophies, flags, &c., taken at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

THE ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNORS.

The address presented by the Governors of the States to President LINCOLN, will probably be published to-morrow.

THE PRISONERS OF SALISBURY.

The Union State prisoners confined at Salisbury are to be included in the change arranged for the rebel prisoners here.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The condition of Texas seems to excite increased interest, and many suggestions have been made concerning the course which should be pursued toward that State. It is known that a Union sentiment largely prevails in the eastern portion, and that the loyal citizens feel confident that, with a little necessary aid from the General Government, they can restore a loyal State organization in Texas; but they desire mainly to do this of themselves, and in their own way. Reports have prevailed here within a few days that Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY may probably proceed thither as Military Governor, but whether or not these reports be true, it is thought by many Texans that such an arrangement would be less likely to effect the restoration of Texas to the Union than the management of affairs among themselves, with one of their own number acting in such a capacity. It may not be, however, that any programme has yet been determined on regarding Texas, but the view here given is derived from such sources as to entitle it to respect.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS

It is ascertained, on inquiry, that the next steamer from New-York will carry a sufficient amount of money to the Gulf for the payment of all amounts due to our soldiers in that Department. Some time ago the necessary funds were transmitted to South and North Carolina for a similar purpose. With comparatively few exceptions no part of the army is more than one payment in arrears, and the reasons for this are the inattention of company officers and Paymasters, and the large numbers of stragglers away from the places of muster. Difficulties, too, exist in consequence of the necessity of furnishing United States notes of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, although the printers use every effort to answer these very large demands. Besides, all the bounties and advances to volunteers and recruits, amounting to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars have, as far as known, been paid, and those disbursements have required the use of notes of the smaller denominations. It not unfrequently occurs that drafts are suspended owing to informalities and other causes.

The immense expenditures of the Department requiring close attention and accuracy, the following regulations for the guidance of Paymasters of the United States are hereby established, in conformity to the eighty-sixth section of the law:

First—Paymasters and disbursing officers will deduct and withhold the sum of three per cent. from all salaries and payments of every kind made in money to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and delegates in Congress, upon the excess of such salaries or payments over the rate of $600 per annum.

Second—Supplies issued in kind are not regarded as payments, and are not subject to assessment or reduction.

Third—It is understood that each commissioned officer of the army receives from the Paymaster, compensation at the rate of not less than $600 per annum. Therefore all payments made by a Quartermaster or disbursing agent, should be treated as being in excess of the rate of $600 per annum, and the rate of tax of three per cent. should be deducted and withheld from the amount thereof accordingly.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

During the late session of Congress the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to cause two hundred Medals of Honor, to be prepared with suitable emblems and devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seaman, landsmen and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war, and $1,000 were appropriated for that purpose. The Department today received three of the medals as specimens from the Philadelphia mint, where they are manufactured. They are in bronze, silver and gold, beautifully and elaborately executed. The diameter is about two inches, and the medals are in the form of a star, with five points. Within the circular border is the representation of a male figure in relief with a serpent in each hand, his attitude and countenance expressive of discomfiture by the genius of Liberty, who, with an air of apparent calmness but firmness, interposes her shield as a defence from his designs. The medal is surmounted by an anchor, above which is a buckle, and at the termination of a strip of woven silk, the colors arranged after the manner of those of the American flag, is a pin for the attachment of this mark of honor to the breast.

HOW MARYLAND MAIL-CARRIERS ELUDE OUR POLICE GUNBOATS.

We are indebted to a river Captain for the following account of a novel and curious arrangement used by the rebels of Lower Maryland, to keep open communication with their brethren in Virginia. The experiment has proved highly successful, and the "machine" is often run in the very presence of our gunboats:

"At a point on the Lower Potomac called 'Kettle Bottom,' where the river is narrower than anywhere else below Alexandria, the rebels have laid a wire rope reaching from shore to shore, and resting on the bottom of the river—the ends so concealed that no portion of it is visible, even at low tide. On this rope slide iron rings, to which are attached water-tight tin boxes filled with mail matter, and which are drawn either way across the river by a cord attached. Signals are arranged by which parties on opposite sides of the river are enabled to coöperate, so that the boxes are safely and easily taken from side to side, and emptied and refilled as occasion requires."

The rebels boast of being able completely to blindfold the officers and crews of our gunboats, and assert that their mail frequently passes directly under the keels of vessels anchored in the river on the lookout for rebel violators of the blockade, and rebel mail-carriers in particular.

FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF WINCHESTER.

There was heavy firing heard to-day at Upton Hill, from the direction of Winchester.

THE INDIANS.

Indian Commissioner DOLE arrived here last evening from Minnesota. His statements in regard to the Indian difficulties there are not encouraging of hopes of a speedy settlement. The Indian question is complicated by political differences between Ramsey and and anti-Ramsey Republicans and Democrats, all struggling for political ascendancy. A Committee was appointed by the Legislature to confer with the Indians, and did so, agreeing on a basis for a settlement with several tribes, but their report was not fully approved by the Legislature, much to the dissatisfaction of the Indians, who are fearful of further imposition, and demand guarantees for the good faith of the whites.

SERENADE TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

The band of the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment went up to the White House last evening to serenade President LINCOLN, but not finding him there they adjourned to the residence of Secretary SEWARD, and transferred the compliment to him. They were invited in, and made the recipients of the hospitality of the Secretary, who came to his door on their departure and listened to their parting air. They then visited Secretary STANTON who acknowledged the compliment in a few brief words.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons: George McCook, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. Jackson Carpenter, M. D., of Lancaster, Penn.; Crawford Irvin, M. D., of Hollidaysburgh, Penn.; Myron H. Harding, M. D., of Lawrenceburgh, Ind.; William G. Perry, M. D., of Exeter, N. H.; C. M. Rublee, of Montpelier, Vt.; Zachariah Reed, M. D., of Mount Holly, N. J.; Nathan Allen, M. D., of Lowell, Mass.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.

SIR: Lieut.-Commander MAGAW reports the destruction of the rebel bomb-proof magazines at Lower Shipping Point, which I had instructed him to blow up. They were seven in number, and the work was found heavier than was anticipated. A small body of rebel cavalry made its appearance; but dispersed upon the discharge of a volley of musketry from our side. WM. BENSON, of the *Satellite*, was wounded by the discharge of his own pistol, which he was handling carelessly. He came up in the *Dragon*, and has been sent to the hospital.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

ANDREW HARWOOD,

Commodore, commanding Potomac Flotilla.

To Hon. G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

A REBEL DESERTER.

A rebel deserter, named ALBERT LEWIS, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, came into our lines at Fall's Church, to-day. He expressed himself tired of the rebel service.

RESIGNED.

Hon. RICHARD FRANCHOT has resigned the Coloneicy of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York Regiment. He accepted the position only temporarily. A Captain of the regular army has been placed in command of the regiment—an arrangement agreeable to all parties, considering the military experience of his successor.

RESTORED.

Surgeon EDWARD B. DALTON, United States Volunteers, of New-York, not long since dismissed from the service, has been restored to his late rank and position by order of the President.

GEN. EMORY.

Brig.-Gen. EMORY has been assigned to duty with the Eighth Army Corps, and ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

COL. VAN WYCK.

Col. VAN WYCK has arrived here from his command at Yorktown, where he represents affairs as very dull. This is the first time he has been absent from the Peninsula since March. He will leave to-morrow afternoon on a brief visit to New-York on business.

APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

MASON BRAYMAN, of Illinois, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

A PAYMASTER MISSING.

Acting Assistant Paymaster NIBLO, of the navy, and late of the United States steamer *Montgomery*, is missing.

MEAGHER'S GREEN FLAG.

An officer, who was at the battle of Sharpsburgh, says that he saw the "Green Flag" of Gen. MEAGHER's Brigade go down five times out of sight, and as often reappear in conflict.

CONSUL AT RIO.

JAMES MONSON, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in place of RICHARD C. PARSONS.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. John Cochrane, E. Delafield Smith, Hon. D. W. Gooch, Hon. E. T. James, R. J. Gen. Spinola, Gen. Biggs, and Hon. A. Crocker are here.

ORDERS FOR STAMPS.

Orders for revenue stamps under the new excise law are coming in very rapidly. They will be ready the first of next week.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Five hundred and fifty slightly wounded soldiers will be sent to New-York to-morrow, per steamer from this city.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Great Crowds Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

RESTORATION OF CIVIL LAW.

Guerrillas Getting Tired of Their Profession.

A Union Demonstration at Jefferson City.

The steamship *Creole*, Capt. COUCH, from New-Orleans on Sept. 23, with a mail, merchandise and passengers, and $150,000 in specie to LUDLUM, HEINEKEN & Co., arrived yesterday morning.

The *Creole* brings a mail from the blockading fleet.

Nothing of special interest has transpired at New-Orleans since the last departure.

On the 23d, the last day for taking the oath, the crowd of applicants at the City Hall and Custom-house were very great. The *Delta*, of the 23d, says:

"Immense crowds of people yesterday thronged the door-ways of the offices where the oath is administered; but such was the rush that perhaps many thousands were unable to gain admittance. This is the last day limited by the order issued under the law, and those who do not get their certificates today, we apprehend, will be left out entirely, as there is probably no power but Congress that can extend the time."

The *True Delta* of the 23d, in an editorial, has the following:

"The time for which we have assiduously labored and prayed, (the restoration of civil law,) has at length arrived, and to-day a Sheriff is to enter upon the duties of his office, by opening, in proper form, three of the six District Courts of this parish. The Probate Court will be opened provisionally under WHITTAKER. Judge HOWELL will reopen the Sixth Court, and Judge HIESTAND is to preside in the Third or Fourth District Court. These gentlemen are old residents of the State and well-known lawyers, and will, we conscientiously believe, do all in their power to bring about a new and better order of things than has for a long time prevailed here. Of the fitness of JAMES DUNHAM, Esq., for the post of Sheriff, we feel, as warm friends of his, embarrassed to speak; and, indeed, he is so well known that encomiums upon him are superfluous. For thirty years engaged in active commercial life here, he is personally known to almost every merchant, and especially well fitted for the highly important and responsible place to which Gen. SHEPLEY, whose Secretary he has been, appointed him."

Twenty guerrillas from the country above, on the right bank of the river, came down to the city on the 22d ult., on the steamer *Iberville*, and voluntarily gave themselves into the hands of the authorities here. They had become disgusted with the life of outlawry which they had been leading, were ragged and dirty, and poorly armed. An officer who came down upon the same boat with them says they informed him there were hundreds more that would make their escape the first opportunity, having, like themselves, been made to realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Some of them expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance, and return to loyalty.

On the 16th ult., a grand Union demonstration took place at Jefferson City. The hall was densely crowded, and the auditory was composed in part of a goodly number of ladies. The speakers' platform was decorated with a beautiful flag of the Union, and the band of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers entertained the large audience.

The meeting was called to order by Col. EDWIN WHITE, who nominated Gen. W. R. GREATHOUSE, for President. The following gentlemen took their seats as Vice-Presidents: John Payne, F. W. Fullmer, Thos. Friend, H. M. Van Solingen, Jas. Roberts, M. Valentine, Robert Morris, Ed. Lacoste, E. Shepherd, Wm. McDuff, Dr. Yeiser, Michael Petts, T. E. Schaffer. Dr. SPENCER, of the Jefferson City *News*. JULES ENNEMOSER and B. L. LYNCH asted as Secretaries. Several patriotic speeches were made.

Capt. CHAS. B. CHILDS, of the Eighth Vermont, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, upon the *right* bank of the river. Capt. R. B. BROWN, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, has been promoted Provost-Marshal of the parish of Jefferson, upon the *left* bank of the river.

The steamship *Parkersburgh* was reported passing the forts, on her way up, early on the morning of the 23d ult.

The steamship *Suwanee*, Capt. SYMMES, was to sail on the 25th.

The steamship *Marion*, A. M. SMITH, commander, was also to sail on the 25th.

The bark *Pilgrim*, Capt. JONES, arrived on the 22d ult., from New-York, in the unusually short time of sixteen days and sixteen hours.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

Condition of the City—Sanitary Affairs—The Non-Reopening of the Public Schools—Taking the Oath.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

Within the last few days nothing of importance has transpired. The great Thanksgiving Day set apart by JEFF. DAVIS has been passed in most contemptuous silence. The respective places of worship in New-Orleans did not, in any one instance that I could hear of, trouble their respective alars or pulpits with the utterance of the seditious language called for by the sham President of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The people in this portion of his usurped dominions are attending to their own business as well as the circumstances of the case will permit.

We have had one of the healthiest Summers which His special providence has designed to New-Orleans. There is plenty of food, the best of health, employment provided for every one willing to work, our canals in the rear of the city thoroughly cleansed and open to receive the heavy rains and rinsings of the city, our banquets are in the nicest order, our streets nearly all in a thorough state of repair, cleaned are gutters and ditches, our shell roads and city railroads are in apple-pie order, our batture property has increased at least a quarter of a million of dollars in value, our levies are in a fair way to be in a thorough state of repair, the weather is cool and bracing, the rainy spell has skedaddled to parts unknown, our people are pleased with every favor and kindness shown to them; the good, the industrious, the peaceable and the loyal are protected; the badly contented, the disturbers of the peace, the thieves, robbers and assassins have meted out to them the proper measure of their iniquities, and the disloyal are sent betimes to places where reflection may do them a little good and cannot much injure them. All this is cause for thankfulness, which is given without parade or servile demonstration.

The Secretary of the Board of Health says in his report of the mortuary condition of this city, after estimating the total number of deaths at 146, "That the health of the city is unprecedented for the time of the year, particularly with so many unacclimated persons in our midst;" and he certainly speaks the truth. Connosseurs in yellow fever therapeutics, early in the season prognosticated that the weather was just the very kind most favorable for encouraging the disease. The evil disposed could see nothing more certain than that the *ocáré* monarch would sweep every live Yankee into kingdom come. Well, the doctors—the prognosticators, and the old women are all equally at fault. The Yankees, as if to spite our secession friends, enjoy just as good health, generally speaking, as any other portion of our community; and, strange to say, the transition from a Northern or Eastern climate seems to make less change in them than it does in even the Creole element of the city. The weather is clear and bracing—sometimes a leetle too warm; the sky is, in the painter's eye, a good copy of the Italian school; and the vegetation, go where you will, speaks the general mildness of the climate. All we want is a renewal of the commercial prosperity we once enjoyed, and security that we will be governed according to the law and the Constitution, and that those beneficial reforms introduced by the advent of Major-Gen. BUTLER, and the Major-General himself, may be left us until the one become a fixed fact, and the other, when he leaves us, goes forth to create order out of chaos whenever the Union may require his judgment and the use of his far-seeing faculties.

The river has receded to fully 14 feet below ordinary high-water mark. The lowest stage remembered was that of December, 1854, when it fell 15½ feet. Considerable rain having fallen for the last few days, there is a somewhat of a rise noticed lately.

The public schools reopened for the fall seasons on the 15th, under most favorable auspices. The vile and ribald songs of the rebellion heretofore chaunted by young and tender voices will be heard no more; the loyalty of the parents will descend to the children, no longer prejudiced by the wily doctrines of secession teachers, superintendents or directors. It is allowed on all hands that the list of teachers, male and female, now selected, in order to "teach the young idea how to shoot," is unsurpassable, both as to character, acquirements and accomplishments—a decided improvement in its way.

The Merchants' Bank was taken in charge by the authorities on Tuesday last. Such a course has been some time looked for by our wise ones in monetary matters. The cause alleged is, that the Directors and executive officers of the institution failed to accept its trusteeship for the purposes of liquidation, which, it is said, could have been done easily, if they were so inclined, without any loss at all to bill holders, and very little ultimately to stockholders. The small currency of the United States is anxiously looked for here. Our hand-to-hand currency is not at present of the most reliable character.

All kinds of provisions may be had here just now at a very low figure—lower, in many cases, than in New-York. There is plenty of everything in the market in this line, but people who can afford it are laying in supplies, fearing that the trade from New-York, Boston, &c., will be discontinued, in consequence of the improbability of vessels getting return freight from here. Potatoes, which used to command $20 and $25 per barrel, retail, can be bought now at $5 50. Flour (extra) may be had at $8 and $10 per barrel, and, under the careful supervision of our Military Commandant, (Acting Mayor WEITZEL,) the bakers are constrained to give the biggest kind of a loaf (17 ounces!) for 5 cents. Under the despotism of Gen. LOVELL, the poor man would have to pay 50 cents for this amount of bread, and then, made as it was, out of sour flour, rye, bean flour, and such unwholesome stuff, it was perfectly disgusting. I have seen crowds outside of a bakery adjoining my residence, marshaled in line by a watchman, at 2, 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, waiting there for hours glad to get this disgusting little portion for 25 cents each; and many there were in that crowd, who, after remaining at the door for five or six hours, were obliged to go home without it. We are a changed people under the present *regimé*, aye, more than a little changed for the better.

The past week, death has consigned to his last resting-place, in the Metarie Ridge, Col. SAMUEL H. PECK one of our oldest and most respected citizens, who died of a paralytic stroke, (the third attack) on Saturday last. He was born in Connecticut, and lived to be 62 years of age. He served with distinction in the Florida war, and commanded a company, which he raised, through the campaign in Mexico. He lately acted as agent for a well known sewing-machine firm in this city—I think the firm of SLOAT & Co. He is universally regretted.

Within the last twenty-four hours the wildest and most incredible rumors are circulated in the city, and pass current with a great many for gospel truths. The movements of Stonewall JACKSON on the Potomac are magnified beyond measure. He has captured Baltimore, and Maryland is completely at his mercy. Pennsylvania must be his ere many moons shed their light upon his camp-fires. Ohio cannot long resist his indomitable perseverance. These and a thousand and one other equally ridiculous rumors have gained ground here for the last few days. Imaginative raids and battles are fought not forty miles from this city daily—Pass Manchac being the battle-ground one day, Tangepaho the next. Well, there is no doubt but the public mind is excited to its fullest tension, and where that is the case its credulity is more easily imposed on than ever. We are waiting for something reliable to set the public mind at rest, and expect that MCCLELLAN will furnish us with something more than surmises shortly. We are getting sick of vague, idle, and contradictory rumors in this city.

I happened to be in the City Hall yesterday, and what an eager throng I beheld! Crowds of our burly burghers, stalwart citizens, professional men and men about town were elbowing each other to get a chance to take the oath. Many of them told me that from the first such was their intention, but that they thought it better, for appearance sake, to wait until they appeared to be, either directly or indirectly, forced to it. I have no respect at all for such fellows, and three out of every five who were there were of this extra cautious cast. The confiscation act will fix many outsiders in the Union ranks, who will, when once there, prove as they have felt throughout, that they are once more in their right position, and I think it would be a hard task to fool them again.

The Committee of Safety, through their Chairman, WILLIAM FREBET, Ex-Mayor of New-Orleans, have reported to the Chairman of the Finance Committee the condition of their affairs. They account for $1,250,865 44 expended by them; but, in the Jesuitical language of Mr. FREBET, he has to regret that the records and books of the late Committee of Public Safety, *he was informed and believes*, were totally destroyed by the Secretary, Mr. LAURANSON. This, says the Jesuitical Ex-Mayor, "was done without my knowledge and consent." Of course it was. "A protest was drawn up and signed by myself," says Mr. FREBET; "and I think by all the members present, deploring said destruction." Very like a whale, Mr. FREBET—very. The omnipotent Mr. LAURANSON could do what he pleased in defiance of the Committee. Of course he could. That's your general character—the most quiescent, easily-taken-by-the-nose individual that ever trod the highways and byways of a cotton-press. Well, let it pass for what it's worth.

TROUBADOUR.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday Sept. 30.

The steamboat *North American* arrived this morning with the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York Regiment. Their destination is not known.

Col. WOODRUF, of the Ninety-ninth New-York Regiment, had a sword presented to him last night from the members of his regiment. The ceremonies on the occasion were very pleasing to all concerned. Maj. NIXON has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, and Capt BATES to the Majorship. These promotions are well merited, and give the greatest satisfaction, both in and out of the ranks. Capt. BATES is from Boston.

Death of Ex-United States Senator J. W. Miller.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Hon. JACOB W. MILLER, ex-United States Senator, died at his residence in Morristown last night.

Death of Brig.-Gen. Rodman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Brig.-Gen. RODMAN died on Monday night, in a house not far from Hagerstown, of the wounds he received in the battle of Antietam.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Another Nomination for Street Commissioner Rejected—The Enlistment Bounty of $50 to be Paid from Time of Stoppage of it till 9th inst.—Important Vote from the Mayor.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President Henry in the Chair.

The Comptroller's usual statement of the financial operations and condition of the City Treasury was presented and ordered on file. It was as follows:

Balance Sept. 20	$87,794 88
Receipts since	917,802 95
Total	$1,005,597 83
Payments	561,165 33
Balance Sept. 30	$444,432 50

A communication from the Mayor was read, nominating Mr. Thomas E. Smith for Street Commissioner.

Mr. Farley—Smith! Who is he? There are several hundred Smiths.

Mr. Ottiwell moved to confirm the nomination and explained that this Mr. Smith was a Wall-street, broker, and a man of character and merit, equal in every respect to the honorable position proposed for him by the Mayor.

Mr. Brady proposed to take a recess till 6 o'clock that evening, in order to have time to consult the Mayor on this nomination.

Mr. Boole wished to know if it was desired to take a recess in order to have an opportunity to strike a bargain with Mr. Smith. He preferred that the nomination should be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Farley moved to amend the motion to confirm by inserting the word "reject" for "confirm."

This was done, and the nomination afterward rejected by a vote of 6 to 6.

Of course, to what time they should adjourn was next considered. After an unusually brief talk on this point, it was decided that when they adjourned the adjournment should be till 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Next, the amended resolution from the Councilmen, in relation to resuming payment of the City bounty for enlistments, was taken up and unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Boole then took the floor on a question of privilege, to which Mr. Dayton objected, unless it was in respect to a purely personal matter outside of debate in the Board. He was willing, however, to waive all objection, and permit the gentleman to say what he pleased, if he could have the privilege of replying.

Mr. Boole proceeded to say that the "by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen," contained in the charter, in respect to nominations to heads of departments, made by the Mayor, meant that the "advice" should be a matter of private conference, and the "consent" their votes.

Mr. Dayton interrupted, and was proceeding to say that he should expect an opportunity to explain his side of the question, if the gentleman was allowed to go on in this way, but he was overruled by the Chair as being out of order, and was obliged to take his seat.

Mr. Ottiwell took the floor, and in smiling defiance of points of order raised and demands made by the President to take his seat, raised his voice to a stentorian pitch, and expressed the belief that the matter was one merely of difference of opinion between Messrs. Dayton and Boole, and not all important to the Board or public. Here Mr. Ottiwell succumbed to the vociferating demands of the Chair, and took his seat.

Mr. Boole proceeded. It was the same as the relationship between the President and Senate of the United States in respect to appointments. It was the duty of the Mayor to confer with the Aldermen, and to do so he should request their attendance at a general interview.

Mr. Dayton then rose to a question of privilege.

Mr. Farley—I object.

Mr. Dayton—I expected it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Farley—I withdraw.

Mr. Dayton commenced a reply to Mr. Boole, but was immediately stopped by a point of order raised by Mr. Brady. He took the ground that the discussion was out of order. It was well enough for one man to explain himself on a question of privilege, but such talk should not be taken up all around the Board. It would be making a debating society for the lobby of the Board, the way they were going on. He moved to adjourn.

Mr. Dayton desired to know if the floor was only to be obtained by favoritism, whether on a question of privilege or anything else. Was his right to the floor now to be trifled with in that way?

The Chair was about to put the motion to adjourn, but Mr. Dayton protested that he was entitled to the floor. He wished to know if the Chair designed to override his right to the floor.

Mr. Walsh submitted that Mr. Dayton was right—that while he held the floor on a question of privilege no action could rightfully be taken by the Board. He believed in respecting to the fullest the rights of every member of the Board.

The President said he had rested under the supposition that Mr. Dayton had concluded his remarks.

Mr. Dayton vehemently asserted that the Chair, and every person in the Chamber, knew that he had not finished his remarks.

Mr. Boole interposed objections to sitting quietly and hearing the Chair abused.

Mr. Dayton replied that he had the same right to abuse the Chair that the Chair had to abuse him.

Mr. Brady again raised the point of order that the discussion was out of order, and cited rule twenty-three, which says, "a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and decided without debate," to sustain him. He wished to see the Board adjourn, and they would do so on the motion he had already made, if they desired to avoid being turned into a debating society.

The vote on adjournment was then taken, but as the Mayor's Clerk appeared, with a communication, before its commencement, several members changed their votes from "aye" to "no," and defeated the motion to adjourn.

The Mayor's communication was forthwith read. It proved to be a veto of the resolutions passed recently by the Common Council in relation to the war and emancipation. It is an important document, and is printed entire in another portion of the Times.

Mr. Walsh moved to lay it over ten days under the rule, and to print it in all the Corporation papers.

Mr. Dayton said he was willing to do more than that, and would second any motion designed to give it a wide circulation.

Mr. Walsh's motion was carried, and an adjournment succeeded.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Special Meeting—Resolution Passed to Resume Payment of the Special Bounty to Recruits—Information Wanted about the Ninth-avenue Railroad—Poking Fun again at the Aldermen—Another Street-Opening Investigation Proposed.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at noon, yesterday, to consider the resolution from the Aldermen, which had been laid over, in favor of paying the City bounty of $50 to all recruits enlisted since the payment of this bounty ceased, on the 24th of September, and of continuing the payment of the same until the 9th inst., the day before the draft is to take place, as ordered by the Governor. President Pinckney was in the Chair, and ten other members were present promptly at 12 o'clock, but it was found necessary to dispatch the Sergeant-at-arms for two more members, to make up a quorum. Two were soon found in the Clerk's office, down stairs, who immediately answered roll-call, and enabled the Board to proceed to business.

The special business was the first in order, but the careless manner in which the resolution had been drawn, rendering it necessary that it should be changed in the phraseology and made more specific in character, it was handed over to Mr. Orton for revision. While he was attending to this, other matters were taken up and passed upon.

Mr. Barney offered a resolution, and the Board adopted it, requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform them, at their next meeting, what steps, if any, have been taken to dissolve the injunction of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company against the City, preventing the removal by the Street Commissioner of their rails in Greenwich and Washington streets, below Canal-street, and also to state explicitly in what position the case now stands.

Unimportant papers were then considered for a few minutes, till Mr. Orton presented the resolution in relation to back awards, and continuance of payment of the bounty, with an amendment of a technical and clerical character, which was immediately and unanimously passed, and directed to be sent to the Aldermen for concurrence at their meeting at 1 o'clock. [It was afterward concurred in there, and sent to the Mayor for approval.]

The recommendation of the Committee on Finance, to appropriate $1,000 to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, was approved.

Mr. Jones moved to expunge from the minutes of the previous meeting all record of the farcical action in relation to "abolishing the Board of Aldermen for dereliction of duty." It was all a piece of nonsense that probably most of the members now regretted they had permitted to go forth with the apparent gravity of reality.

Mr. Hazleton—I hope not.

Mr. Barney said there seemed to be a determination to foist the paternity of the now obnoxious resolutions upon him. Without answering this point, he wished to say in respect to the matter that, to preserve their own dignity, the resolution should be struck off from the minutes. It was a mere piece of satire that had had its effect, and, he believed, for good. Their action simply parodied the quite as ridiculous action of the coordinate branch of the City Government, in removing an officer in one of the departments.

Mr. Lent proposed that, besides expunging the resolution, the pen that wrote it should be placed in a silver case, and presented to the Board of Aldermen.

Various suggestions were made to dispose of the matter.

Mr. Barney thought the most rational way was to reinstate the Aldermen.

Mr. Keech—The Mayor would never approve that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevenson believed it would be the best course to wait and see whether the Aldermen behaved themselves well, before restoring them to power. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hogan had good reason to believe that the Aldermen would contest their "removal." They were not to be rubbed out so easy. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lent blamed the President for having permitted the resolution of "removal" to be presented without indorsement of the drawer, as required by the rules.

Mr. Barney—Let's remove him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hogan defended the President. It was the fault of the Board, because no objection being raised to an anonymous resolution, presented to the Board, he was right in presuming that it was in accordance with their wishes that the rule should be considered as suspended.

From this turn of seriousness on the subject the Board reverted to a humorous consideration of it, when a perfect fusilade of funny remarks continued to be made for a few minutes, much to the amusement of the sparsely attended lobby.

Finally, the whole subject, on motion of Mr. Barney, was laid on the table.

Mr. Barney then presented a resolution directing the appointment of a Committee of three to ascertain of the Corporation Counsel, and from other sources, the cost of street openings, in detail for each opening, during the past three years.

On motion of Mr. Ross, it was amended by adding, "Since Jan. 1, 1859," and, with this addition, adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Barney, Snyder and Webster the Committee, and adjourned till Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Full Attendance of Bishops—Great Concourse of Laymen—Sermon by Rev. Bishop McCroskey, of Michigan—Organization of the House of Bishops and the House of Delegates.

The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States opened yesterday morning, at St. John's Chapel, with a very large and distinguished attendance from every part of the country, including the Border States. Every preparation for the Convention having been formally completed days beforehand, there was no delay in proceeding with the religious services of the occasion.

Accordingly, at 10½ o'clock, the Bishops and Delegates moved in solemn and imposing procession up the main aisle to the chancel of the church, the choir and organist uniting the while in a noble anthem, the immense throng of ladies, who crowded the galleries, also contributing the melody of their voices.

In the absence of Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Senior Diocesan, detained at home by domestic affliction Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, assumed the Episcopal Chair, his distinguished clerical brethren ranging themselves in semicircular order on seats provided for them in the chancel. The roll of the Bishops present was as follows:

Brownell, of Connecticut; Smith, of Kentucky; Kemper, of Wisconsin; DeLancey, of Western New-York; Eeastman, of Massachusetts; Lee, of Delaware; Upfold, of Indiana; Kipp, of California; Clark, of Rhode Island; Bedell, of Ohio (Asst.); Talbot, N. W. Mississippi (Asst.); Hopkins, of Vermont; McIlvaine, of Ohio; McCroskry, of Michigan; Whittingham, of Maryland; Chase, of New-Hampshire; Burgess, of Maine; Whitehouse, of Illinois; Scott, of Oregon; Odenheimer, of New-Jersey; Whipple, of Minnesota; Sterhens, of Pennsylvania. (Asst.)

Rev. Dr. Balch, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the of the House of Delegates, opened the exercises with the reading of the morning prayer for the day, and Rev. Dr. Howe, of the House of Delegates, followed with the first and second lesson. Exhortation, absolution and prayer were pronounced in succession, Rev. Bishops DeLancey, Whittingham, McIlvaine and Kemper, participating in the pastoral services. Rev. Dr. Doane, of New-Jersey, read the Litany, and the "Te Deum" was grandly chanted. The beautiful anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains are she feet of him who bringeth glad tidings," closed the devotional exercises, and introduced

THE SERMON,

which was pronounced by Right Rev. Bishop McCroskey, who selected as his text Psalms 5, 46, "God is in the midst of her; therefore shall she not be moved."

The reverend prelate began by observing that this was a sorrowful day. Our country was now engaged in a most unhappy contest. He referred to the last general Convention of the Church, and the happy hours the brethren of the Church had then enjoyed; the only dark shade in the picture being the threat of a disunion, which also threated to forever divide a united church.

He then proceeded to observe that our country was now contending with one of the most devastating rebellions that ever cursed a nation. Some of the causes of this crisis he would review, but he would not undertake to consider the political causes. He said that in our National councils the name of Jesus was scarcely known. Our National and State proclamation never speak of Jesus—never recognize Him. We had, as a nation, been subdued by pride and vain boasting. With all our boasting of religious belief, there was, verily, less real religion in this than in any nation professing to be Christian in the world.

Administering, then, a severe rebuke to the irreverence of the times, and the tendency displayed by too many ministers of the Gospel to convert the pulpit into a political rostrum, the reverend gentleman closed with an eloquent invocation and prayer for the unity of the church, no matter what tempests may rage around it.

A collection was then taken up, and liberal contributions were made, after which the preliminary communion service was administered by Right Rev. Bishop Smith, Right Rev. Bishop Eastman reading the appropriate Epistle. The Holy Sacrament was then received by a goodly number, Bishop Hopkins officiating, and, upon the dispersion of the congregation, both the clerical bodies represented met the Bishops in an upper hall, and the delegates in the chancel for

ORGANIZATION.

The House of Bishops, with Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins in the Chair, completed their Board of Officers by the renewed choice of Rev. Dr. Baulch as Secretary, whereupon they adjourned until 9 A. M. to-day. The House of Delegates and Laymen, after a brief contest, in which Rev. Dr. Creek received 11, and Rev. Dr. Howe 9 delegates, and each 8 lay votes, unanimously selectected the former for their Chairman, Rev. Dr. Howe withdrawing from the field. Dr. Randall was made Secretary.

After a vote of thanks to Dr. Howe for his able discharge of his late duties as Secretary, and notice received from the House of Bishops of their organization, it was resolved, by a vote of 47 to 41, that all vacant seats of Dioceses not represented should be assigned to the delegates present; some business of detail was transacted, and the House adjourned, to reassemble at 9 o'clock this morning.

Sheriff's Sales—Correspondence between Sheriff Lynch and Judge Barnard.

Sheriff's Office, New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor of publishing a note from Hon. George G. Barnard, of which the annexed is a copy, in which he disclaims the intention of attacking my official character, or the manner in which business is transacted by my deputies. I regret to add, that on an application for the authority on which his statements were based, Judge B. declined to give the names of the property owners alluded to in his note. Respectfully, &c., JAS. LYNCH.

[COPY.]

Sir: No attack was intended, nor was any made by me, on your character as Sheriff, nor on the manner in which you or your deputies transact the business of your office. Whatever statements were made, were based on representations of property owners.

If that information, so given to me, was correct, the language used was called for.

I shall expect you to give the same publicity to this note that you did to your communication in the Times of this morning. Respectfully,

GEORE G. BARNARD.

Hon. James Lynch, Sheriff. &c., Sept. 30, 1862.

Financial Estimates for 1863.

Comptroller Haws yesterday issued the customary circulars to the various heads of the City and County departments and bureaus, stating that the time for preparing the financial estimates for the ensuing year having arrived, he respectfully solicits from heads of departments and others estimates and statements in detail of the probable expenses of conducting the branches of the public business with which they are severally charged, for next year, which are payable from either the City or County treasuries. Two forms of circulars are used, one for the City and one for the County. It is requested that the replies to them be sent in by the 20th inst., in order that they may be made up and submitted to the Common Council and the Supervisors at an early day. There never was a better time for, or greater need of public economy in the City than at present; and it is hoped that the parties to whom these circulars are addressed, fully understand the stringency the people now feel, and will act accordingly in dispensing with superfluous offices to save the City from heavy taxation. In many other ways they can coöperate with the Comptroller in economizing for the public benefit. The following is an extract from the circulars:

"It is requested that complete lists of the officers and clerks in each Department, whose salaries are fixed by law, or by resolution or ordinance, be furnished, showing:

The office or bureau in which the officer or clerk named is employed; the title or official designation of such officer or clerk; the name of the incumbent of the office or clerkship; the amount of salary per annum, with a brief reference to the law or ordinance authorizing the same. Expenditures, other than for salaries, should be detailed under the titles of bureaus in which they are to be made, and include everything required in carrying on the affairs of the City Government. The disbursements on trust and special accounts are not to be included in the statements now called for.

The Comptroller being required to submit to the Common Council an estimate of the receipts as well as expenditures of the Corporation, the several City Departments are requested to furnish statements of the probable income from the various sources of the revenue under their charge respectively, with the same minuteness of detail as required in the statements of expenditures."

Fifteenth Regiment New-York Engineers, Col. Jno. McLeod Murphy.

In calling attention to this regiment, we would mention that they have been in the field for the past sixteen months, doing active duty as engineer troops with the Army of the Potomac. Their commander, Col. Murphy, formerly of the navy and a graduate of Andapolis Naval Academy, is an experienced engineer, whose merit has been often acknowledged. This regiment is now organizing a second battalion; having some 1,200 men in the field-recruits must fall in lively, or they will be shut out Their bounties are as large as any other regiment and wages higher, viz.: $13, $17, $20, $34 per month. This is the chance for mechanics. Their recruiting-office is No. 83 Spring-street.

Col. Hamilton's Work.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Col. Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas, will address his fellow-citizens on The Causes, Consequences and Cure of Secession in Texas. Arrangements have been made for an overflowing house, and we hope the distinguished patriot will have an ovation worthy of him and his services.

It is announced also in a call signed by the Mayor and other prominent citizens, that a meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute, to-night, at which Col Hamilton, Col. Shannon, Hon. W. C. Noyes, Gen. Strong and others will speak.

Cassius M. Clay.

The Banner Club of Brooklyn, a political organization of much influence and strength, has invited Hon. and Major-Gen. Cassius M. Clay to speak before them at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Tuesday next. Mr. Clay, in a letter before us, has accepted the invitation, and proposes, while awaiting orders from his military superiors, to try and induce his fellow-citizens to think and do the right thing in the coming political struggle. His text will be the President's Proclamation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Another Check on the Street Department.—A lot of bids for public work were to have been opened at the Street Department at noon yesterday, but the opening was postponed till next Monday, on account of the absence of the Comptroller. No explanation of his absence was received from him, but it is of course understood that it was because he believes that Mr. Knapp is legally removed from the Street Commissionership, and would not encourage him in retaining charge of the affairs of the Department. Mr. Knapp was present and ordered the postponement. The contracts for which the bids were given, are for repairs to piers and engine houses, and for building two new engine houses. As Mr. Knapp intends to contest his removal when a successor is appointed, and attempts to oust him from the Department, some time may elapse before the work can be put in progress.

The Beginning.—The Tax Law went into operation yesterday. Manufacturers, distillers, brewers, auctioneers, publishers of advertisements, gas companies, railroad, steamboat and ferry companies and cattle slaughters, are required by law to report to the Assessors of their respective Districs an account of the products of their business from the 1st day of September last. All apothecaries, auctioneers, bankers, billiard table keepers, do. for private use, brewers, brokers, bowling alleys, cattle brokers, claim agents, coal oil distillers, commercial brokers, confectioners, circus keepers, dentists, eating-houses, horse-dealers, hotels, jugglers, livery-stable keepers, manufacturers, peddlars, photographers, pawnbrokers, physicians, retail dealers, retail dealers in liquors, rectifiers, soap-boilers, surgeons, tobacconists, theatres, tallow chandlers and wholesale dealers, will have to apply for licenses. On and after this date, all drafts, notes of hand, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt are subject to the stamp duty prescribed by the general Tax Law, and must bear a stamp. Walk up, gentlemen, to the Captain's office, and settle.

United States Marshal's Sale of Prize Cotton.—Three hundred and ninety-nine bales of Gulf cotton, the cargo of the prize-schooner *William*, were sold at auction yesterday, at noon, at the Union Stores, in Brooklyn, by order of James C. Clapp, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida. The prices were as follows: 116 bales, 51c.; 195 lbs., 54¼c.; 123 bales, stained, 55c.; 392 lbs., 50¾c.; 160 bales, damaged, 7c.; 9,063 lbs., 45¾c.@46c.; 8 bales of loose, 2,609 lbs., 41c.; one bag of picking, 205 lbs., 14c. The schooner *William* was afterward put up, and purchased by Mr. D. B. Babcock for $1,875.

Another Help.—We have all had trouble with the gum-backed currency, we have all been annoyed excessively with the dirty, sticky, easily-lost stamps, but for universal convenience and Governmental assistance have put up with it all until our patience, well-tried, is again taxed by Postmaster Wakeman as follows, in a circular of which this is a copy: "The attention of the public is called to the following order of the Postmaster-General: 'Every Postmaster is instructed to treat as unpaid any letter placed in a postoffice for mailing, which may be covered with a stamp *at all soiled or defaced*, or which has apparently been used in payment of postage. Such letters will be sent at once to the Dead Letter Office.' The above instructions will be strictly followed, and all persons are hereby *cautioned* to examine carefully the stamps affixed to mail matter intended to be deposited by them in this office, as all letters bearing soiled or defaced stamps, or such as have apparently been previously used for postage, will *not be forwarded* to their address, but sent to the Dead Letter Office." The cheerful rain of yesterday moistened many scores of stamps, and in the sense of the Postmaster-General's term, soiled them. Isn't this crowding the mourners just a little too much?

Colors for the First Regiment Metropolitan Guard.—A handsome stand of colors intended for presentation to the First Regiment Metropolitan Guard, Col. Trumbull, are on exhibition at Wm. Hall & Sons' music store. The colors were subscribed for by the friends of Col. Trumbull, and will be presented to the regiment by a Committee of gentlemen from this City. The stand consists of a regimental flag of heavy crimson banner silk, with the State arms heavily embroidered on both sides. Below the arms is the inscription: "Our fathers for us, 1776—1862, We for our children." The other is a national banner with the designation of the regiment heavily embroidered on it. Accompanying these are two handsome guidons. The banners were manufactured by Mad. Francisca Klein, No. 701 Broadway, and are splendid specimens of the art of embroidery. There is also on exhibition at the same place a magnificent sword, manufactured for Col. Trumbull, to be presented to him by the members of Company A, his regiment.

The Second Battalion, Duryee's Zouaves—Capt. William R. French and Lieut. John P. Morris, both of the Seventy-first N. Y. S. M., are recruiting at Lafayette Hall for Duryee's Zouaves, Second Battalion. Their company is officered entirely by men from the Seventh and Seventy-first, and the class of their recruits is greatly in advance of most regiments. No organization will be as pleasant in all respects as this, not to speak of the prestige of being attached to a regiment that has won such honor and renown on the battle-field as the "red-legged devils,"—to use the term—expressive, if not elegant—by which they are known to the rebels.

The Children and Archbishop Hughes.—The pupils of Lasalle Institute and Manhattan College paid their respects to the Archbishop of New-York yesterday, on his safe return from Europe. The boys made no address, but they brought their instruments with them, and made some fine music. At its conclusion, the Archbishop, who was accompanied by the Very Reverend the Vicar-General and Rev. Mr. McNierny, addressed the young men on education. Having alluded to the fact that their education does not cost the City or State of New-York one single dollar, the Archbishop significantly said: "There is another matter of which you need not be ashamed, and especially in a period like the present, when taxes, which must be paid, are likely to fall heavily on rich and poor. The lamentable war in which we are engaged, entails upon us consequences which must extend to future generations. The works accomplished by your friends are already an immense economy of taxes to the State of New-York. The cost of education in the public schools would be $330,000. The decrepid and wasteful system of our public schools must soon come to be examined into; and, if the accumulation of tax burthens require it, the first economy will be looked to in this philanthropic, but deceptive quarter of public expenditure. There will be a searching investigation into the whole Public School system; and then other parents will have to look to the education of their children, or you and yours will be participating in a diminished public contribution for the education of the people." At the conclusion of the address, the boys knelt and received his Grace's blessing.

Tammany in Motion.—An adjourned meeting for the organization of the Democratic Convention was held at Tammany Hall, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The meeting adjourned to Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. On Thursday evening the regular monthly meeting of the General Committee takes place. In anticipation, and for the prevention of any disturbances, Superintendent Kennedy has been requested, and will furnish a sufficient police force to maintain order.

A Bold Counterfeiter.—A young man, who says he is a native of Massachusetts, was arrested Tuesday, by Officer Schneitcher, of the Tenth Precinct, upon the charge of passing spurious $5 bills upon the Bank of the Commonwealth of this city. The accused was taken before Justice Steers, at the Essex Market Police, where he was confronted by four parties, each of whom made affidavit that the prisoner had passed one of the counterfeit $5s upon him. The bills are well executed, and calculated to deceive the best of judges. The accused, who gave his name as Calvin Poor, was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

War Meeting To-Night.—There will be a meeting to-night in the Baptist Church in Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in aid of the Ironsides Regiment. Rev. Drs. Gillette, Kalloch and others will address the meeting.

Another war meetiu will be held at the Thirty-fourth-street Dutch Reformed Church, between Eighth and Ninth avenue, this evening, at 7½ o'clock to assist in completing Capt. Woodward's Company of the Ironsides. A number of eloquent speakers will be present, among whom are Rev. Peter Strike, Rev. Dr. Hare and Prof. Lindsay.

American Institute.—We hear that the American Institute do not propose to give their annual exhibition this season. They have issued a circular, however, in which they offer prizes for essays upon agricultural matters, for new machinery, new processes, &c., as usual.

Hudson River Railroad.—Important changes in the time-table of this road will take effect on Thursday next, Oct. 2, for which see advertisement of that date. The express train heretofore leaving at 11 A. M., and connecting with Northern and Western trains, will from that date leave Chambers-street at 9 A. M.

The New-England Relief.—Dr. Everitt Herrick, of this City, has been appointed Surgeon in charge of the admirable hospital of the New-England Relief Association, on Broadway, and Tuesday assumed the duties of the position, relieving Dr. Alfred North, who for some time had occupied the post.

Sale of Paintings.—Mr. Scribner advertises for to-day, at No. 111 Nassau-street, a sale of modern oil paintings, principally from American pencils. Among the names we find those of Hart, Inman, Rossiter, Kittell, Van Beest and Tait. The sale will be held at 11 o'clock.

Correction.—Some time since the military Secretary of the Stanton Legion, Mr. John McCafferty, was drummed out of camp, on charges of improper conduct. Col. Allen has, after due investigation, withdrawn all charges against Mr. McCafferty, in a document duly signed and attested by high military authority.

Our Sanitary Condition.—The gratifying tabular statement is made that a far less per centage of deaths to the population has been had during the first six months of the current year than has ever been in the same period since the foundation of the City. The large decrease of infantile mortality is especially noticeacle, this being the most unhealthy period of the year for children.

Banvard on the Mississippi.—To-night, at the rooms of the American Geographical Society, Mr. John Banvard, the authority *par excellence* on such matter, will read a paper upon the flow of the Mississippi River, illustrating the same by means of diagrams.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

PRESENT.

John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS

By the President—

Whereas, The question of the defence of the harbor of New-York is a subject of vital importance to every citizen, and inasmuch as his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council have, up to this time, been unable to take any joint action in respect to the safety and security of the City; and

Whereas, It is unwise, as it is almost criminal, in the City authorities, to delay, one moment longer, action in the premises; therefore,

Resolved, That the proposition of William McCord & Company, as contained in a letter herewith, is one that should be immediately examined, and inasmuch as it is impossible for a private individual to bear the expense of constructing targets, &c., to test such heavy projectiles as are proposed, it is proper that the City should lend its aid and coöperation.

Resolved, further, That this whole subject be referred to the Committee on National Affairs, and that they be instructed to take immediate action in investigating the matter, and, if it is found advisable, to have one of these guns of large size, with its appurtenances, made at once, at the expense of the City.

(In connection therewith, a communication was read from Wm. McCord & Company, proposing to furnish a new style of sea-coast cannon, which will make the harbor of New-York perfectly impregnable, and for such purpose the assistance of the Common Council is asked.)

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the same Committee of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, in January, adopting resolution as follows:

That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of the above-named petitioners, as follows:

Eleventh-avenue, regulating, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth streets:

Map Number Thirty, Block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty-three—Ninety nine dollars and sixty-two cents—J. Bambrick.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-nine, Block Number One Hundred and Eighty six, Ward Number Two—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John Hofgood.

Map Number Twenty-seven, Block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Ellis Barlow.

Map Number Thirty-one, Block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty-four—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Peter Smith.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-six, Block Number One Hundred and Eighty-six, Ward Number Sixty-three—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-five, Block Number One Hundred and Eighty-six, Ward Number Sixty-three—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map Number Thirty-two, Block Number Two Hundred and Fifty-two, Ward Number Thirty-five—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John H. Cornetts.

Confirmed July the Twelfth, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment—2.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was here announced, when the following communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, nominating David R. Jacques to the office of Street Commissioner:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Sept. 30, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:

I hereby nominate David R. Jacques, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board of Aldermen do not advise and consent to the nomination of David R. Jacques as Street Commissioner.

Alderman Froment moved that the Message be referred to a Special Committee of Three.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Froment—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

The question was then taken on the motion that the Board do not advise and consent to the nomination of David R. Jacques as Street Commissioner.

Which was carried on a division by the following:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Allen, Froment—5.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with block pavement under direction of the Croton Board, one-half the expense to be paid by owners of property.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company Number Thirty-nine, on the lot of ground lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of said Company, and that the sum of six thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the same.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, That Caspar Jacobs be authorized to continue to keep a stand in front of his store, number two hundred and [illegible]-three Third-avenue, for the sale of newspapers.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the crosswalks in Twenty-fifth-street, at the junction of Second-avenue, be repaired and relaid forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number one hundred and twenty-two Mott-street, in lieu of number one hundred and sixty Hester-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to Francis Keekerssen to erect an awning in front of his premises, on the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Avenue B, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals for such necessary alterations as are required to the house of Hose Company Number Nine.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department

Preamble, reciting that certain parties have assumed to break in upon one of the most important privileges of the City for the purpose of constructing a railroad ostensibly under authority of "An Act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh avenue, and in certain other avenues and streets of the City of New-York," passed April seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, that no consent or permit has been given by the City Government, authorizing the construction of a railroad as above recited, for confirming said Act of the Legislature; neither does it acknowledge the power of the State to assume entire control over the streets and avenues of the City, nor to regulate its travel; but rather that the streets and avenues are under the sole control of the City, and consequently that the above act can have no force or value until confirmed by the Common Council; with resolutions that the grantees of the Seventh-avenue Railroad be directed to immediately stay all proceedings of any person or persons whomsoever, in removing or interfering with any portion of the streets or avenues for the purpose of laying down rails, where the consent of the Common Council has not been first had, more especially on the route designated as the Seventh-avenue Railroad route, and that the said streets and avenues, wherever so broken be repaired forthwith, and the rails laid therein be removed to the Corporation yard; also that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to render all necessary aid and advice to the Common Council in sustaining the act of the removing of the rails aforesaid, resisting all acts of parties whomsoever, who may claim rights in constructing railroads in the streets and avenues of this City, without the consent of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Brady moved that when this Board adjourns, it do so to meet to-morrow, (Wednesday,) first of October, at one o'clock P. M.

Alderman Smith moved, as an amendment, that when the Board adjourns, it do take a recess until seven o'clock this (Tuesday) evening, and that the Special Committee having in charge the cases of Messrs. Craven and Devlin be requested at that time to report.

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the original motion that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet to-morrow (Wednesday,) October first, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday,) first of October, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862—1 P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen to attend an address to be delivered by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., on Monday evening, October six, at eight o'clock.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Faulklaner to put up a refreshment stand on the south-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-second street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number one-hundred and forty-five East Eleventh-street, and that the Poll of the Nineteenth Election District be held at number one hundred and six Seventh-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he hereby is requested to communicate to this Board whether any legal liability exists against the City to pay the several sums for assessments, the payment of which is asked for by the petition of J. Bawlwick and others.

Which was referred to Committee on Law.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the poll of the Eigth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward, be held at number Eight East Houston-street, and that the poll of the Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward be held at number Seventy-six Fourth-avenue, in lieu of the former places in said District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That a culvert and receiving basin be built on the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, to connect with the sewer in Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Committee on Croton Acqueduct be directed to report to this Board what the expense of taking up the main water pipes in Fifth-avenue, and also what the new pipes would cost to be put in their stead.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, September thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, nominating Thomas E. Smith as Street Commissioner:

Mayor's Office, New-York, October 1, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—

I hereby nominate Thomas E. Smith for Street Commissioner.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Ottiwell moved a confirmation of the appointment.

As an amendment, Alderman Farley moved that this Board non-concur with His Honor the Mayor.

Alderman Brady moved, as an amendment to the amendment, that the nomination be laid over, and that this Board take a recess until six o'clock this P. M.

Alderman Dayton proceeding to address the Board,

Alderman Brady raised the point of order, that he could discuss no other matter than the motion before the Board.

The Chairman decided the point of order to be well taken, and Alderman Dayton out of order.

Alderman Dayton appealed from that decision of the Chair.

The Chair put the question—"Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative, on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh Hall, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Mitchell, Dayton, Allen—3.

The Chair then stated the amendment proposed by Alderman Brady, that the nomination of the Mayor be laid over, and the Board take a recess until six o'clock this evening.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend, by striking out "six o'clock," and inserting in lieu thereof, "eight o'clock."

Accepted by Alderman Brady.

Alderman Walsh moved to amend, by striking out "six o'clock," and inserting in lieu thereof, "twelve o'clock."

Accepted by Alderman Brady.

The Chair then stated the question to be on the amendment proposed by Alderman Brady, (as amended,) that the nomination of the Mayor be laid over, and the Board take a recess until twelve o'clock this evening.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell—4.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

The Chairman then stated the question to be on rejection of the nomination of Mr. Smith as Street Commissioner.

Which was carried, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell—6.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Friday, the third instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Alderman Brady moved to amend such motion by striking out "Friday, the third instant, at one o'clock, P. M." and inserting in lieu thereof words, "Thursday evening, at five o'clock, P. M."

Which was withdrawn.

And the motion that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Friday, the third instant, at one o'clock, P. M., was put and carried.

Alderman Frear moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed Mitchell—4.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Farley—10.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, half of the expense therefor to be paid by the owners of property, and the other half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen directing the Street Commissioner to cause the carriage of Hose Company Number Fifty-five to be thoroughly repaired at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the regular order of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to pay the bounty of fifty dollars to all persons who have enlisted since the expiration of the time for which such bounties were ordered to be paid, and that he be further directed to continue the payment of such bounty until the ninth day of October next, inclusive.

(In Board of Councilmen, October first, amended by inserting after the words "fifty dollars," the words following, to wit:

"Provided by the ordinance entitled 'An ordinance to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments and brigades of volunteers from the City of New-York, now organizing in this City, or actually at the seat of war,' and appropriating five hundred thousand dollars therefor—adopted September second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two."

—and as amended adopted.)

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Alderman Brady moved to adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Boole, Ottiwell—4.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen Farley—10.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR RESUMED.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, without his approval, preamble and resolution relative to the war and emancipation:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Sept. 30, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I return, without approval, the preamble and resolutions which originated in your Board relating to the war and emancipation.

The preamble meets my hearty concurrence. It expresses the fullest confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President of the United States, and, in effect, declares that the safety of our imperiled nationality, by the prompt suppression of the rebellion, should be regarded as a paramount duty, to which all party and personal considerations should be held subordinate, and "demands that efforts even more determined than have heretofore been made shall now be exerted to secure the early triumph of our cause."

This is the true spirit. If it animated all parties and all individuals in the loyal States, we should soon conquer an honorable and enduring peace. But it seems to me that the resolutions are not in harmony with the patriotic spirit of the preamble. The first condemns resolutions approving a proclamation of emancipation. Since its adoption by your honorable body, the President has issued such a proclamtion, thus rendering the resolution antagonistic to his policy, which the preamble heartily approves. This want of consistency between the preamble and resolution is not, however, my chief objection to the latter. I cordially approve the policy which it condemns. The progress of the war has demonstrated that this policy is a military necessity; and I believe that the momentous step which our cautious and conservative President, after mature reflection, has felt it to be his solemn duty to take, is preëminently wise, just and humane, and that, if followed by an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, it must soon give the death-blow to this wicked and gigantic rebellion. The proclamation injures no one who is loyal; it is only treason and traitors that are to suffer from it. Nor have the rebels any right to complain of it. The measure is sustained by the laws and usages of civilized war, and the evils it may inflict on them, if they shall fail to return to their allegiance and duty before the first of January next, are but the legitimate fruits of their wicked and wanton revolt against the mildest and best Government in the world.

I also object to the second resolution. It proposes to create a War Committee, the members of which are to be chiefly selected from the General Committees of certain purely partisan organizations of this City severally named therein. In my judgment, a Committee thus constituted could not fail to assume a partisan character, acting in sympathy with the views of the party with which a majority of its members would be identified, and would soon become a wrangling political club, rather than a patriotic Committee, earnestly intent on aiding the Government in the prosecution of the war.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, ordered to be entered at length on the minutes, laid on the table, and directed to be published at length in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Alderman Frear moved to adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, the third instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Wednesday, October 1, 1862—12 O'clock M.

The Board met in their chamber, Number Sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

Office Clerk of Board of Councilmen, No. 5 City Hall, New-York, Sept. 30, 1862.

James M. Sweeney, Esq., Clerk of Board of Councilmen:

Sir: You are requested to call a meeting of the Board of Councilmen, on Wednesday, October first, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of taking action upon the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, extending the time of the City Bounty until the ninth of October, and such other matters as may come before the Board.

Respectfully, yours,

(Signed,)
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
ABRAHAM LENT,
WILLIAM ORTON,
GEORGE ROSS,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
GEO. A. BARNEY,
C. C. PINCKNEY,
FREDERICK REPPER
JOHN BRICE,
JOHN RYAN,
JOHN HEALY,
MORGAN JONES.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

Councilman Hogan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed w

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of John Hardorp, for relief from assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the polling place of the Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward be held at Number Fifty-nine Pike-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Wilson, for the expenses incurred in the burial of Acting-Colonel A. Arndt, Captain John Feeney and Lieutenant John J. Glass, the bills for said expense to be indorsed by the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Fifth Election District poll of Tenth Ward be changed from Number Fifty-three Eldridge-street to Number Fifty-seven Eldridge-st.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to inform this Board at its next meeting what steps, if any, have been taken in relation to the injunction recently obtained against the City in the matter of the removal of the rails of the Ninth-avenue Railroad: also, in what position the case now stands.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Sixteenth-street be flagged, commencing at Number two hundred and eight, and running east to Seventh-avenue, making about three hundred and thirty-seven feet and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-seventh-street, from the easterly side of Eleventh-avenue to the Harlem River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Keech called up General Order three hundred and thirty six, being report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Downing-street, from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Long—16.

Councilman Jones called up General Order Three Hundred and Thirty, being a report of a Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Spring-street, between Elizabeth street and Mott-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Long—16.

Councilman Long moved to call up General Order Number three hundred and eighteen, being a report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a well be dug, and a pump placed therein, in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Councilman Lent called up General Order three hundred and twenty-nine, being a report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be donated to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Elizabeth S. Bininger, First Directress, for said amount, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to pay the bounty of fifty dollars to all persons who have enlisted since the expiration of the time for which such bounty was ordered to be paid, and that he be further directed to continue the payment of such bounty until the ninth day of October next, inclusive.

Councilman Orton moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the words "fifty dollars" the words following, to wit:

"Provided by the ordinance entitled 'an ordinance to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments [illegible] of volunteers from the City of New-York, now organizing in this City or actually at the seat of war, and appropriating five hundred thousand therefor —adopted September second, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote, viz. :

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—20.

Resolution, That the poll of election of the Forty-second Election District of the Sixth Ward, be held at Number Seventy-two Elm-street.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property-owners benefited to pay one-half of the expense therefor, and the City the remainder.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board at its last meeting, relative to the Board of Aldermen, be entered on the private journal only.

Which was laid on the table.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That a special Committee be appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting to this Board the expense attending the opening of streets of this City; also, a detailed account of all moneys paid, and to whom, on account of the same, from the first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine.

Which was adopted.

The President subsequently announced as the Committee, under the above resolution, Councilmen Barney, Snyder and Webster.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Long—

Petition of owners of property to have a pump erected and well dug on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday), October second, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2758, 2764, 2768, 2774, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2686.

Decisions in Prize.

Before Judge Betts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE—PRACTICE.

The United States vs. *The Cargo of the Schooner Sarah and Caroline.*—When this was called for hearing, it was found that no proof was furnished convicting the vessel of any confiscable offence, and the Court therefore suspended proceedings in the cause, and as no one had appeared in the cause for the cargo, allowed the United States Attorney a year and a day within which to furnish further proof. About two months afterward proofs *in preparatorio* were offered to the Court. A witness was produced, who testified that he was present at the capture of the vessel, which was taken by the *Bienville*, on Dec 11, 1861, at the mouth of the St. John's River, in Florida. She was being towed out by a steamer, which dropped her on being pursued by the *Bienville*, when she endeavored to get back into port, but was overhauled, about 6 P. M., when she was found deserted by her crew. She was loaded with turpentine and a few shingles. Letters were found on board her addressed to Nassau, N. P., but no papers were brought from her with the cargo to this port. The vessel was detained by the United States Flag-Officer at Beaufort, S. C.

Held by the Court.—That the evidence leaves no room for doubt that the vessel was captured in the act of violating the blockade.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture.

The United States vs. The Schooner Actor and her Cargo.—In this case, also, on first hearing, the captors were allowed a year and a day to bring in further proof, no one appearing in the cause for vessel or cargo. These proofs being now offered, and showing the vessel and cargo were captured in March, 1862, in Pamlico Sound, by the gunboat *Ceres*, and belonged to residents within enemy territory, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was directed to be entered.

EVIDENCE—MISCONDUCT OF CAPTORS—PRESUMPTIONS OF KNOWLEDGE OF BLOCKADE—ENEMY PROPERTY.

The United States vs. The schooner Shark and her cargo.—This vessel was captured by the steamer *South Carolina* on July 4, 1861, off Galveston Bar, the vessel being then in the act of entering Galveston. The vessel was sent to this port and libeled as a prize, and no one appearing a judgment by default was taken against her and her cargo. This default, however, was opened, on the application of the master of the vessel, named Patterson, who appeared as owner of one-fourth of the vessel, and claimed her for the owners, and claimed the cargo as carrier of it. The captain was then examined *in preparatorio*, and on the trial, evidence previously taken of a witness not on board the schooner, was stricken out, and the case heard on the captain's examination and the papers found on board.

The vessel was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in November, 1860, under the direction of the master, for the other two owners, who were residents of Galveston, whither the master took her in January, 1861, He there, as he testified, took title to one-fourth of the vessel, to secure him for his advances in building and fitting her out. She was enrolled in the name of the master and the two other owners as residents of Galveston, on the oath of the master, and this enrolment and her license were not changed till the time of her capture.

The master testified that he was a resident of New-York, and never had been of Galveston. The vessel, when captured, was on a voyage to Galveston from Brunswick, La., where her cargo was shipped. The Secession ordinance of Louisiana was passed Jan. 26, 1861. That of Texas was passed March 4, 1861. The ports of both States were declared under blockade by the proclamation of April 19, 1861. The master testified that he had no knowledge or notice of the blockade.

Held by the Court—That possibly the master may not have received direct personal and reliable notice of any actual blockade already carried into effect, but he had heard that the United States steamer *Brooklyn* was blockading New-Orleans at the Southwest Pass, and it has appeared before the Court in the progress of these prize suits, that commanding officers of the navy had assigned and stationed ships-of-war to the duty of blockading ports on the Gulf of Mexico along our Southern coast, about the middle of June, 1861. The master said he had, before the capture, made several voyages along the coast of Texas to the different ports, and the Court is judicially apprised that the United States war vessels were active in endeavoring to enforce the blockade by repeated seizures within the period when this vessel was probably so employed.

That the course of business of the vessel in carrying cargoes to and from New-Orleans by way of Berwick Bay, and the master's knowledge that the mouth of the Mississippi was blockaded, affords a strong presumption that this course was favored because of the hazards of blockading cruisers expected to be hovering outside, and that such hazard could not have escaped the claimant's notice.

That the Court holds the circumstances sufficiently impressive to require the corroboration of further evidence than the bold assertions of a part owner of the vessel, to be satisfied of his real ignorance. Should he deem it important to offer further proof on this point, the Court will listen to an application to that end. Otherwise, the Court will consider that the circumstances sufficiently impart notice to him of the blockade, and that he was knowingly concerned in attempts to evade it.

That, under the facts in this case, it is of little importance whether the vessel was technically guilty of a violation of the blockade or not. Nor is it of any particular moment to determine if Patterson was a loyal subject and a resident of New-York, because, if he were, he could not with impunity employ his vessel in trade with the enemy or in favoring the insurrection. His property, in either alternative, would be subject to condemnation both by the law of prize and statutory law, and irrespective of his ignorance of the law. (11 Stats. at Large, 319 ; 1 Chitty, Law of Nations, Ch. 1 ; Kent 66, and notes ; The Hoop, 1 Ch. Rob. 165.)

That the whole of the cargo and three-fourths of the vessel were enemy property, and confiscable on that ground.

That as to the other fourth, the verbal assertion of the claimant in his preparatory proof will not overbear the proofs in the ship's papers that she belonged to Galveston.

That the irregularity on the part of the captors in omitting to bring in with the vessel the crew captured on board will not defeat the capture by a Government vessel. The *laches* of officers or crew in conducting the public service cannot bar the rights acquired by the nation by the seizure. It might be different in case of a private cruiser.

Decree condemning vessel and cargo on both grounds.

For the United States, Mr. Smith ; for captors, Mr. Upton ; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Annie Sophia and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured Aug. 20, 1862, by the *R. R. Cuyler* off the coast of Florida. No one appeared to answer the libel filed against them, and the proofs taken in preparation were submitted to the Court.

The vessel had on board a British certificate of ownership, dated Dec. 2, 1858, certifying that she was British built, and that her owner, Saunders, was a resident of Nassau, N. P. She had shipping articles for a voyage from Nassau to Baltimore and back, and a clearance from Nassau for Baltimore, dated Aug. 13, 1862, and letters to Baltimore about the return cargo.

But the evidence of the master and crew showed that all this was simulated and false ; that the voyage was made up for any port of the Confederate States ; that the master was a native of South Carolina, as were some of the crew, and had a few weeks before run a vessel out of Wilmington, in violation of the blockade, which he and the owners of the vessel knew all about ; that the vessel did not steer for Baltimore until she was pursued ; and that when pursued, the master threw overboard papers and a Confederate flag.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

Attachment—How Far Partnership Property is Liable for Individual Indebtedness.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosecrans.

Joseph Abels vs. Isaac N. Westervelt and Henry Camp.—A judgment was obtained in the Marine Court against the defendants, by one Westcott, for a debt which the defendants owed as partners. A transcript of the judgment was filed upon the first day of October, 1860, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and an execution issued on the same day to the Sheriff of that county, who levied upon the partnership property of defendants and sold it, and realized the fund which is the subject of this motion. The plaintiff in this action obtained his judgment several days after Westcott's execution was issued. He claims, however, the money in the Sheriff's hands should be applied to the payment of his judgment, because, in September, 1860, he obtained an attachment in his action against Westervelt & Camp, directing the Sheriff to attach the property of Westervelt alone, the attachment having been issued upon an affidavit that Westervelt was a non-resident of the State, and that by virtue of that attachment the Sheriff seized the property sold on Westcott's execution, several days before Westcott obtained his judgment.

The Court, per ROSECRANS, J., held that it is well settled that upon an attachment against the property of one partner, the Sheriff can only seize the interest in the property of the defendant in the attachment, and that interest, in the case of partnership, in the share of the partner in the surplus of the property after the payment of the partnership debts. The Sheriff could not, under Abel's attachment, take the property of the partnership, which was sold on Westcott's execution. Camp, as partner, was entitled to retain it, for the purpose of paying the debts of the partnership.

The execution of Westcott has a priority over the attachment of Abels. All of the defects in the execution of Westcott which are urged by Abels are amendable, and cannot be raised by any one except the defendant in the execution. The judgment below was affirmed, all the Judges concurring.

Verdict on a Case of Alleged Usury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Grover.

Nehemiah Tunis vs. Aaron Van Valkenburgh, et al.—The plaintiff sues the defendants to recover the value of a certain stock of goods, consisting of gold pencils, pens, &c., of the alleged value of $5,000. The defendants Romeyn Van Valkenburgh and Watson Van Valkenburgh, put in an answer that they received the goods mentioned in the complaint as security for a loan of $750 to one Ezra Coleman. Plaintiff makes title as the assignee of Ezra Coleman, and also as a purchaser under Sheriff's sale on execution against Coleman. The plaintiff claims that the contract of loan was usurious in that the sum of $22 50 was to be paid for the use of the money for thirty days.

Plaintiff having rested, defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that plaintiff had not proved the loan paid by his assignor ; second, that at the time of the Sheriff's sale, Coleman had not been proved to have had any interest in the goods ; and third, that no usury had been shown. The Court denied the motion. After evidence put in by defendant, and Judge's charge, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Henry Woodruff for plaintiff ; R. H. Huntly for defendant.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Injunction.—It is Dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Isaac Dayton vs. The Mayor, &c.—This case was stated in the TIMES of December 30, 1861, January 1, 1862, and January 9, 1862, at which times it was before the Court on argument. Upon the application of the relator, who is a member of the Board of Aldermen, the Court issued an injunction to restrain the purchase by the Corporation of the Fort Gansevoort property, of Mr. James B. Taylor, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed on the 26th of December, 1861. It was alleged that attempts were made to bribe the matter through. The facts of the case are, however, familiar to the public.

The Court has now rendered the following opinion dissolving the injunction :

BRADY, J.—The injunction in this case must be dissolved. The act which the plaintiff seeks to restrain is in its nature legislative, and the Courts have no power to prevent it.

Whether the plaintiff, being a Trustee of the Corporation, and, therefore, entitled to maintain this action, is a question which does not necessarily arise, because the Corporation is not called upon, and cannot be required to act in its corporate capacity by virtue of the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen alone. If the Board of Councilmen should approve those resolutions, and the Mayor act upon them favorably, a proceeding of this character might be successfully adopted to prevent the consummation of the fraud alleged.

The Common Council of this City, acting in a legislative capacity, cannot be disturbed by the Courts, but if by legislation they require the corporate officers to carry out a wicked design legislatively declared, I doubt not the authority of the Courts, in a proper proceeding, to arrest the completion of such legislation.

Corrupt legislative acts place the offenders at the mercy of their constituents at the bar of public opinion, and render them amenable also to criminal prosecution.

I express no opinion on the subject of the alleged criminality of purpose, but I have no hesitation to say that if the charges in the complaint be justly made, a flagrant fraud was designed, and should not be accomplished if it be possible to arrest it.

The charges are made *ex parte*, it is true, and the accused not having been heard, no conclusion unfavorable to them can be fairly indulged.

It may be that the designed legislation will fail in the Board of Councilmen, or through the veto of the Mayor, but should it be otherwise, and the causes then prevail which are now urged, the mischief intended may nevertheless be avoided.

For the reasons therefor the necessary legislation is not performed to authorize the Corporation to act, and that the Courts have no power to interfere with the legislative rights of the Common Council, this action is deemed to be premature, and the injunction untenable.

Ordered accordingly.

Wm. Curtis Noyes, John Slosson and James M. Smith for the Relator ; Gilbert Dean opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of an Arbitration, &c., between G. L. Hanssknecht and C. A. Runkle, et al.—Order signed.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wm. H. Gale vs. J. H. H. Hasbrouck et al.—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Ceary vs. Rothchilds.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to Plaintiff for opposing.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 1, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '62, Cou.	103	160	Pac. Mail St. Co.	120⅝
3,000	do	103¼	250	do	120¼
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	102⅝	220	do	120⅜
17,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	102⅝	110	N. Y. Central R.	103
4,000	do	103	393	do	102⅞
10,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		50	do	102⅞
	Notes	104⅝	220	Erie Railway	49
22,000	do	104⅝	925	do	49⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99¼	800	Erie R. Pref.	81⅝
20,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	51	300	do	81⅞
2,000	Virginia State 6s.	58½	300	do	81¾
12,000	Mo. State 6s	49½	100	Hudson Riv. R.	61⅝
1,000	do	49⅜	100	do	61⅞
6,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	100	do b60	62
2,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	106	25	do	61
30,000	E. R. 4th Mtge.		100	do	61⅜
	Bonds ext'nt.	100	30	Harlem Railroad	21⅜
3,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st. M.	98	385	do	21⅝
3,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	103	200	Harlem R Pref. b10	[illegible]
6,000	H. R. R. Convt. B.	99	20	do	[illegible]
6,000	Har. R. 2d M. B.	105	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	[illegible]
6,000	Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. old.	108	21	Reading Railroad	69⅞
18,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	96½	600	do	69
5,000	do	97	600	do	69½
5,000	do	96⅞	100	Michigan Cen. R. s15	81⅞
15,000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	107	600	do	81⅝
10,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	98	500	do	82
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	76¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	37⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. As. Bs	60	250	do	37¼
25,000	do	60½	200	do s60	36⅞
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	35	30	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	72¾
8,000	do	34¾	250	do	72⅞
6,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	108	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76¾
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	84	100	do	76⅞
3,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	100	300	do	77
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	102¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	35
17,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	90	28	do	34¼
7,000	do	90¼	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	80
12,000	do	90½	25	do	79¾
1,600	P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	71	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. b3	68⅞
14,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	70	400	do	68⅝
20,000	St. L. T. H. & Alt.		400	do s30	68⅜
	2d M. Pref.	81	650	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	78
15	Bank of N. Y.	102	200	do	77⅞
20	Ocean Bank	78	200	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	37
11	Am. Ex. Bank	95	100	Ind. & Cin. R.	36
21	Metropolitan Bank	101	100	Del., L. & W. R.	109¾
5,000	American Gold	122¾	300	Tol. & W. R.	35½
15,000	do	122½	200	do b30	35¾
25,000	do	122⅝	80	Toledo & W. pref'd.	65
55,000	do	122	200	do	65½
50	Canton Co.	17	100	do	65¾
200	Del. & Hud. C. Co	110	12	P. Ft. Wayne & Ch.	48½
200	Cumb. Coal. Pref.	9½	100	do	50
65	New-Jersey Zinc	69	75	do	51
50	Panama Railroad	145½	100	do b30	51

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	103⅛	250	Hud. River R. R.	63
5,000	do	103⅜	50	do	63¼
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	91	700	Reading Railroad	70⅛
100,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		100	do b10	70⅜
	Notes	104¾	300	do	70¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	51½	1000	do s10	71⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	49½	100	Mich. Cen. R. b10	84
4,000	do	49⅞	200	do	83½
4,000	do	50	200	do	83¾
10,000	Am. Gold	122⅝	500	do	84
30,000	do	122⅝	50	Mich. So. & N. In. R.	38
3,000	do	122½	400	do	38½
60	Pac. Mail St Co.	120½	100	do s30	38
50	do s30.	120¼	500	do	38¾
50	do s10	120½	650	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	74
150	do	121	100	do b30	74¼
1500	Erie R. Pref.	83	100	do	72¾
100	do	82⅝	200	do s60	73¾
100	do b30.	83	300	Ill. C. R. Scrip.	79
350	N. Y. Central R.	104	100	do	78¾
100	do b30.	104	250	Clev. & Pitts. R.	35½
800	Erie Railway	50	100	do	35¾
300	do	49⅞	100	do b30	36
200	do	49¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	82¼
120	Harlem Railroad	21⅜	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	69⅜
150	do	21¾	100	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	79⅜
50	do	21⅝	500	do	79¾
100	do s60	21⅜	50	do b30	80
100	do b30	21⅞	150	do	80

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day, exceeds any previous market since the present great speculation was inaugurated. After the heavy realizations since Thursday last, some of the operators on the Street, and a portion of the outside public, were disposed to look for at least a temporary reaction. This view was acted upon to some extent at the early Board this forenoon, but no sooner had the Brokers adjourned to the Street, than nearly everything on the list was up again, and many of the Railways on the Share list sold higher than the best figures of the week. The counter movement was no less decided than sudden in its nature, and without any news of either a political or military tenor. The difference between the first prices at the morning Board, and the subsequent sales, was from 1½ to 2 ₩ cent. New-York Central was done as high as 104⅜ ₩ cent. on the Street, after selling at 102⅞ on the printed list, and the Eries and Western Shares in the same proportion. The eagerness to buy for a fresh rise continued at the Second Board, when a large business was done at the full rates of the Street. The general rise to-day has been assisted by a further advance in Government 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, which were singularly neglected up to yesterday. The movement on this security creates a more favorable impression as to the nature of the present speculation, and should it continue until the long 6 ₩ cents. of the Government run up, as they ought to do in proportion to the Railway Bonds and Shares, to 106@108 ₩ cent., it will no doubt induce large conversions into the 5-year 6 ₩ cents at the Treasury at par and interest. There is certainly from 5 to 7½ ₩ cent. difference in the longer investment, exclusive of accumulated interest. And both pay, at the current premium on Gold, about 7¼@7½ ₩ cent. income ; an income subject to no State or local taxation, and which is taxed by the General Government at only one-half the rate of the income from other sources The same remark applies to the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, convertible at or before maturity into long 6 ₩ cents. The half-yearly interest on the October and April issue of these Bonds is paid to-day in Gold, the 3.65 ₩ cent. being equal, with the premium on the Gold, to 4.48 ₩ cent. for the six months.

At the early Board, from which our Railway Bond prices are necessarily quoted—as the Bonds are not called in their order at the Second Board—there was a decline corresponding on several descriptions to the lower figures made on the Share list ; but this is no doubt temporary, as the few or no sales were made at the decline in the afternoon. The Erie Fourths and Illinois Centrals are now quoted October dividend off.

The speculative interest in the market after the Second Board, was on the increase, and the ante-room on William-street was crowded by the Brokers and outside operators. The transactions were large, and prices generally buoyant. Large sales of Toledo were made at 70.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	103⅛	104⅜	Pacific	120	121
Erie	49⅛	49⅞	Panama	146	145½
Erie Preferred	82¾	83⅛	Missouris	49½	50
Rock Island	78	80⅛	Tennessees	51	51½
Galena	81	82⅛	U. S. 5s, 1874	91	—
Mich. Central	81¾	84½	U. S. 6s, 1881	102½	103⅛
Mich. Southern	37	38⅜	U.S. Notes, C.H.	119⅝	—
Mich. Guarant'd.	72½	73¾	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	104⅞	104¾
Illinois Cen	77	78¾	Bills on Lond'n.	135	135⅛
Toledo	69½	70	Gold	122¾	123

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares :

Manhattan	123	American Exchange	94½
Merchants'	97	Chatham	80
America	107½	Bank of the Republic	91
Tradesmen's	100	Metropolitan	100
Dry Dock	100	Nassau	100
National, ex. div	93	Shoe and Leather	102
State of New-York	93	Continental	85
Commerce	93	Commonwealth	85
Commerce Scrip Stock	96	Park	108½
Mechanics' Bank'g As	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages :

N. Y. Cen. sixes	108	Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex.	82
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104½	Chi & N. W. Appl. ext'd	87
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76	113	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	76½
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd.	60¾
Erie thirds, '83	105¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34¾
Erie fourths, '80, ex div.	100	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	45
Erie fifths, '88	98	Lack. & West'n Bonds	106
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, '77	95½	Del. L. & W. firsts, ex d.	107
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Del., Lack & W. seconds	108
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	111	Tol. & Wab. firsts	98
Hudson thirds, '75	102	Tol. & Wab. seconds	83½
Hudson conv'le, '67	99	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	87
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	100¼
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	105
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c., '69-72	109	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Mich C., n.f. 8 ₩c., '82	112	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 8 ₩c. 1st	115	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	102¼
M. S. 7 ₩c. seconds	96½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	103
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	90
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩c.	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	71
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75, ex d.	100	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	99¼
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts.	98	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95¼
T. H. & Alton 2ds	103	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	85
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	26	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70

The money business on the Street this morning opened with a run upon the depositaries of the Tax Stamps. These are only made ready for Bank Checks and Drafts, or Orders payable on demand. The law in other respects is wholly inoperative for the present, by reason of the failure of the Government to prepare the other stamps. Even for Bank Checks the provision is inadequate, and we doubt whether any attempt will be made to enforce the penalty for the omission of the stamp for some days to come, although every one to-day is making the effort to comply with the law. The principal depository was with Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, who supplied over 700 applicants to the extent of $8 40, or 420 stamps each. The Bank of the Commonwealth also furnished its dealers and friends freely. The successful applicants, many of them at least, divided with their neighbors, in anticipation of a further supply to-morrow. With all efforts combined, however, considerable inconvenience was experienced among the Brokers in having their Checks properly stamped.

At the Sub-Treasury heavy payments in Gold were made on the October Coupon attachments to the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds. The payments at New-York will embrace about five-sixths of the whole issue, say $2,400,000, or $2,500,000 out of $2,920,000. The deposits at 4 ₩ cent. with the Treasury, to-day, is over $800,000, chiefly in U. S. Notes, but part in Gold from the country or from parties here who are receiving it for interest on Treasury Bonds. The Customs, to-day, are light, on account of the rain storm, which retards permits for landing goods.

The price of Gold fell at the early Board to 121⅞@122 ₩ cent., but returned in the afternoon to 123 ₩ cent. Since the Boston steamer mail of yesterday, Exchange is quiet, and the rates unsettled by the frequent fluctuations in the Gold market. There is no change in the rates for Money. The Brokers quote 4@5 ₩ cent., with an easy supply on demand loan. The Deposits at Bank are up to $156,000,000. The Specie stands about $37,600,000, and the line on the increase.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows : Receipts, $746,318 18, including for Customs, $79,500 ; payments, $1,148,622 64 ; balance, $13,201,759 64.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been : 7 bbls. Ashes, 22,936 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 471 bags Corn Meal, 125,617 bushels Wheat, 118,230 bushels Corn, 4,592 bushels Rye, 17,211 bushels Oats, 2,528 pkgs. Provisions, and 357 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in demand and is firm, at 56½c.@57c. for Middlings, ₩ lb. ; 399 bales were sold by auction, at 41c.@54½c. ₩ lb.

DRY GOODS—Business has been less active in private channels, the extreme firmness of holders, both of domestic and foreign goods, having had the effect of restricting transactions. The public sales, however, have been numerous, and generally successful, as all desirable goods have found ready buyers at very full prices. The principal offerings yesterday and to-day were Shawls, Ribbons and Millinery Goods. A catalogue of Carpetings, English and American, was disposed of to-day quite advantageously, higher prices having been realized.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, at somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 45 ; poor to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 80, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65 ; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 40 ; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 60@$6 50 ; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 45
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 60	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less demand at previous prices ; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c. ; $6 45@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged. Sales 900 bbls. extra, at $5 60@$7 20 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack demand, $3 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $3 70 for Marsh's Caloric and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and unsettled to-day. The export inquiry has been less active. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 163,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 33@$1 45 ; Amber Western at $1 32@$1 33½ ; Red Western (Winter) at $1 28@$1 32 ; very poor do. (Illinois), at $1 23@$1 27 ; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22½@$1 24½ ; Milwaukee Club at $1 16@$1 22 ; Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 20 ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, at irregular rates. Sales since our last, 91,000 bushels, to arrive, at 59c.@61c. for shipping Mixed Western ; 55½c.@58c. for Eastern do. ; 42c.@54c. for unsound do. ; and 62½c.@65c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in fair request at 60c.@82c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 7,100 bushels. Oats are depressed and declining, but at easier rates, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@60c. ; Western, at 55c.@60c. ; and State at 56c.@60c. ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Sales, 2,000 bushels, at $1 09 ₩ bushel.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate to-day for this year's crop, at 14c.@18c., and last year's at 12c.@16c., chiefly at 14c.@15c., ₩ lb.

HEMP—Is inactive, yet stiffly held. Stock, 2,300 bales American, and 62 tons and 46,176 bales foreign, against 37 bales American, and 260 tons and 49,372 bales foreign, Oct. 1, 1861.

HIDES—Have been more sought after at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb. Stock, 358,000, against 406,500 same time last year.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in demand at $26 cash, and $27@$28, usual time, ₩ ton. No. 1 American Pig commands $23 50@$24 50 ₩ ton.

LIME—Rockland is in request at 65c. for common, and 90c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, 40 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c., and 165 hhds. Porto Rico at 43c.@48c. ₩ gallon. Stock of Molasses, 4,260 hhds, and 1,466 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet at unchanged rates. Stock in yard Oct. 1 :

	1862.	1861.
Turpentine, bbls	153	3,798
Spirits Turpentine	2,316	4,137
Resins	14,154	66,606
Tar	*4,958	9,274

*Exclusive of considerable lots afloat. Government also holds 2,082 bbls. Spirits Turpentine and 3,248 bbls. Resin.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, at $11 50@$11 62½, chiefly at $11 62½, for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 1,400 bbls. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 160,739 bbls., against 157,736 bbls. Sept. 1, 1862, and 40,856 bbls. Oct. 1, 1861. Cut Meats are inactive at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues scarce and somewhat nominal. Lard is unaltered ; sales 1,700 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c.@10½c., ₩ lb. Beef continues inactive at old figures ; sales 130 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 62½@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. ; Prime Mess $20@$21 50 ₩ tc. Stock in the packing yards, 10,362 tcs. and bbls., against 15,568 tcs. and bbls., Sept. 1, 1862, and 14,099 pkgs., Oct. 1, 1861. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 12c.@16½c. for poor to very choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese sells freely at 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Has been less active, but very firm.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 950 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@11½c. ; Cuba at 8½c.@9¼c., and Porto Rico at 9½c.@10c. ; also, 220 boxes Havana at 9½c.@10¼c., ₩ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York Oct. 1.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cuba, hhds	64,136	32,560	26,314
Porto Rico, hhds	4,815	2,038	7,625
English Islands, hhds	636	681	81
New-Orleans, hhds	84	949	15,844
Total, hhds	69,671	36,519	49,864
Melado, hhds	6,708	3,724	114
Boxes	34,882	8,276	9,518
Bags	131,396	150,458	51,442

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in September.

	Ky.	Va & N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Sept. 1, 1862, hhds	31,911	93	19	32,023
Received since	2,343	..	..	2,343
Total	34,254	93	19	34,366
Delivered since	4,624	..	..	4,624
Stock Sept. 30, 1862, hhds	29,630	93	19	29,742
Stock Sept. 30, 1861, hhds	22,277	691	11	22,979

TALLOW—Sales, 95,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 33c.@33½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day, have been moderate at firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl. ; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@12d. Corn, 10½d.@11½d. ₩ bushel. Beef, 7s. ₩ tce. ; Pork, 4s. 6d ₩ bbl. ; Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ₩ lb. ; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d. ; Butter and Cheese, 40s. ; Tobacco, 40s. ; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s. ; ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl. ; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₩ bushel ; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl. ; Beef, 7s. ₩ tce. ; Bacon and Lard 40s.@42s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s. ; Oil, 42s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl. ; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bush. ; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl. ; Beef, 7s. 6d. ₩ tce. ; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s. ; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. ; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been : A Br. brig, 300 tons, to Liverpool, 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 9s. : a Br. ship, 1,127 tons, to same port, 35,000 bush. Wheat, 11d., and 5,000 bbls. Flour, 3s. ; a ship, 1,000 tons, from Boston to Rio Janiero, Ice, thence to Calcutta and back to New-York or Boston, $16 50 ₩ ton on homeward cargo ; one 1,099 tons, hence to Boston, thence to Bombay and Calcutta and back to New-York or Boston, $17 ₩ ton on homeward cargo ; one, 861 tons, bound to San Francisco, thence to Akyab for orders, Rice, to Falmouth for orders, £4 ; one, 975 tons, (now at Portland), from Baltimore to London, Guano, 39s. ₩ ton. ; a Br. Brig, 136 tons, to a Windward Island, $1 ₩ bbl. ; a Br. Schr., same voyage and price, and back from a Salt Island, 9c. ; a Schr., 158 tons, to Arroyo, P. R., $1,200 ; one, 142 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,409 ; a British brig, 295 tons, same voyage, $1,550 ; a schooner, 170 tons, to Curacao and back, $1,500 ; a British brig, 195 tons, to Barbados, $1 ₩ bbl., one, 219 tons, to Demerara and back, $2,225 ; a bark, 270 tons, to Matanzas and back, $3,600 ; a bark, 341 tons, to Havre, 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, a ship, 1,052 tons, from Boston to Rio Janeiro, Ice ; one, 472 tons, hence to Cadiz ; a Tern. schooner, 366 tons, to Vera Cruz ; a British brig, 277 tons, to Antwerp, 2,309 bbls. Petroleum, and a schooner, 167 tons, to Nuevitas, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 14
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M.	and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TO CIDER MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS.—Recipe to keep cider as sweet as it comes from the mill all the year round, and prevent it from turning sour. Recipe and directions sent for 25 cents. Address F. DUBSANCE, Chemist, New-Lebanon, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York ; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College ; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York. Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons :

Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MISS KENNEDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.

French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16

For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 53 West 33d-st.,

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.

M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.

The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eaglewood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Tenth Annual Session. Free Evening Classes in Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mechanical Science, Drawing and Music.

Free School of Art for Females by day.

Free Reading room for both sexes open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Free Picture Gallery open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Trustees announce that applications for admission to the free night classes, and to the Female Day School of Art, may be made daily to the Clerk, at the office of the Cooper Union Building. For the convenience of those who cannot apply in the day, the Clerk will attend at the office on the evenings of Sept. 20, 23, 27 and 30, and Oct. 1, 2 and 3, from 7½ to 9 P. M.

Applicants for admission to the night classes must be able to read, write and cypher with facility, present a certificate of good moral character, and be not less than 15 years of age.

In case all the applicants cannot be admitted, the preference under the trust deed must be given to those who are engaged in manual labor.

The term will begin on the 1st day of October, when the pupils in the Female School of Art will attend at 9 A. M. To this school, which will remain under the direction of Mrs. Henry M. Field, both free and pay pupils will be admitted as heretofore. But as the school is now so large that the Trustees are not able to admit all who apply, it is expected that none will apply for admission to the Industrial or Free Class, who are able to enter the amateur class. The Trustees, however, in order to carry out the design of the founder, will limit the number of paying pupils to one-half the number of free scholars.

The pupils in Mathematics will attend for organization on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, at 7½ P. M. ; in Drawing, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 8 ; in Chemistry, on Thursday evening, Oct. 9 ; in Natural Philosophy on Friday evening, Oct. 10 ; in Music, on Saturday evening, Oct. 11, and in Mechanical Philosophy on Monday evening, Oct. 13. For admission to this last class, a knowledge of Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, are indispensable. The term will last from six to eight months, and will be closed with the usual examinations and celebrations.

The Trustees cordially invite the public to avail themselves of the great facilities afforded by the Reading-room, which is supplied with all the leading foreign and domestic papers and magazines, and offered freely to the public on the sole condition of good behavior, no ticket of admission ever being required.

By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM. S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MISS JAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at No. 54 West 36th-st., where prospectus, with full particulars, may be obtained.

REFERENCES.

D. D. Field, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. Cummings, New-York.
Benjamin H. Field, Esq., New-York.
Edward Satterlee, Esq., New-York.
J. W. Gerard, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. Hawkes, New-York.
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.
Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit.
Right Rev. Bishop McCoskey, Michigan.
Hon. Robert McClelland, Detroit.
Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough
Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse.
Pierce M. Irving, Esq., Irvington.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHINGTON-PLACE, having removed to No. 9 West 36th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.

Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 24th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NO. 19 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV

Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars can be obtained at the house.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,

is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

HOME EDUCATION.

A lady of the highest respectability and refinement, having a pleasant country home in one of the healthiest parts of this State, desires to receive into her family six little girls, on whom she would bestow a mother's care and kindness, with all the advantages of a liberal education and the most careful moral training. For further particulars apply at No. 20 East 25th-st.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MISS PORTER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862. Terms, $180 per annum. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York ; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.

CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road.—French is the language of the school ; English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course ; preparatory course to West Point. Laboratory ; ample buildings ; 30 acres of ground, with skating-pond.

LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.—This Seminary opens on the 1st of October. Easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. Trains pass several times a day. Juniors under 12 taken at a reduction from the regular terms.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A FEMALE SEMINARY, NEAR THE CITY, of the very highest standing, being only half filled for the Winter, the proprietor has determined to fill the vacancies by receiving daughters of clergymen and others of good family at the rate of $100 a year for board and instruction. Consult Mr. TINGLEY, No. 152½ Fulton-st.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DeFOREST, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED PIANIST, and highly qualified to instruct vocally in both sacred and operatic music, is prepared to give lessons at her residence, 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Address K. T. B., Station F.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISS COOPER'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 62 East 22d-st., is now open. Pupils are instructed in the English studies, French language and music.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD HAS RETURNED to this City to resume his classes in gymnastics and calisthenics to either sex, and for military drill and fencing with all kinds of arms. Mr. HENRY GEBHARD will continue to form classes in private residences and schools. Address METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM, No. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST." No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College ; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll. ; Faculty Rutgers Coll. ; Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A YOUNG lady, experienced as organist, church singer, editor's assistant or contributor, copyist, teacher of music, English, drawing, painting. Has received at rate of $600, but because of the times, she is prepared to negotiate for the best arrangements she can make, and refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Address, now or in future, Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box No. 4, Mendham, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country. Best City references exchanged. Address, stating particulars and salary to be given, EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, desires a situation as teacher in a school. She is competent to teach the English classes, French, German, Latin and mathematics. References given and required. Address M. A. R., Box No. 18 [illegible] ca, New-York.

AS TEACHER AND GOVERNESS.—A young lady, capable of giving instruction in all the English branches, mathematics and Latin, desires a situation in a select family of several children, to whom she will devote her whole time and attention. Refers, by permission, by Dr. Clowes, No. 21 Abingdon-square, who will answer all applicants.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor ; excellent references given ; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NATIVE TEACHER OF THE French language for a first-class ladies seminary, situated on the Hudson River, near New-York City ; one who can teach German, painting and drawing preferred. Apply in person, at the Astor House, Saturday, Oct. 4, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., or by letter, addressed to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER OF CLASsics and French ; an unmarried man, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Address B. A., No. 762 Broadway, N. Y.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS. —An English lady of several years' experience in the care and education of children, is desirous of an engagement as governess, in a gentleman's family, beside the usual branches of a thorough English education, she would give instruction in music and French. Address M. C., No. 90 Attorney-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEment as governess by a lady thoroughly competent to instruct in all the branches of a finished education ; she has had the advantage of residing some years in Europe ; City references to families where she has taught. Apply at or address TEACHER, No. 246 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG ENGlish lady, who has had considerable experience, offers her services to teach English, French, music and drawing. References given from her former pupils. Address J. P., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY OCTOBER 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Wild Oats.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Cauthleen, the Card-drawer, and Young America at 3 P. M. Claude Marcel, 7½ Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—The Wizard Skiff.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Mischievous Monkey.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Grand Concert.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan's Headquarters, dated last evening, informs us that Gen. Pleasanton, in the morning, crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the enemy's rear. He came up with a force of rebels near Shepherdstown and drove them to Martinsburgh, from which place he soon shelled them, with a loss on our side of only two men wounded. Some prisoners were captured. It is now believed that very few rebel troops are at Winchester, their main force being encamped between that place and Martinsburgh.

Among 1,200 wounded rebel prisoners now at Sharpsburgh, no less than 86 regiments and 6 batteries, all of which took part in the battle of Antietam, are represented.

The steamship *Creole* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 23d ult. Nothing of importance had occurred since the sailing of the previous steamer. The 23d was the last day for taking the oath of allegiance, and the crowd of applicants at the City Hall and Custom-house was very great. The crowd was also great on the day previous, thousands being unable to gain admission to the rooms. The health of the city continued good.

The Nassau *Advertiser*, of Sept. 13, has this interesting piece of exclusive information: "The schooner *Ventrosa* arrived from Key West on Thursday last. She reports that the steamship *Oreta* had attacked the Federal gunboats *Cuyler* and *Santiago de Cuba*, and disabled the latter so badly that she had to be towed into port by another Federal war vessel. The *Cuyler* also received very heavy blows, the *Oreta* coming off unhurt."

On the 23d another rebel steamer, the *Cuba*, entered Havana from Mobile, loaded with cotton, valued at $163,493 75, which will be immediately converted into munitions and stores most needed by the rebels.

The Granada *Appeal* of Sept. 24 reports that the famous Confederate steamer 290 had met the *Santiago de Cuba*, one of the blockading squadron, and given her some hard blows. As Richmond papers of three or four days later date make no mention of the affair, it is safe to conclude that the story of the *Appeal* is a *canard*, particularly as no mention is made of the locality where the alleged engagement took place.

Parties who arrived in Chicago on Monday state that one of the two companies of Gen. Grant's body-guard, which was ordered to march by land from Corinth to Jackson, Tenn., was captured by the rebel cavalry, last week. The company, which was organized in Chicago, and belonged to the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Dickey, was commanded by Capt. Ford, and accompanied by a company of Ohio cavalry. When about halfway from Corinth to their place of destination, the detachment was surrounded by rebel cavalry in greatly superior numbers and compelled to surrender. Capt. Ford and several of his men escaped and have arrived in Chicago. Some anxiety is felt in reference to the other company of Gen. Grant's body-guard. It is under the command of Capt. Ed. Osband, and had orders to march by the same route. Gen. Grant and Staff have been absent up the river for some days, and left St. Louis on Saturday to return to Corinth.

A detachment of the First Arkansas Cavalry, (Union,) under the command of Capts. Gilstray and Galloway, attacked Cassville, Mo., on the morning of the 21st ult., completely routing a rebel force of one hundred men, killing fifteen and taking nineteen prisoners, among them a Lieutenant, and capturing twenty horses, fifteen double shot guns, one revolving rifle, one Sharpe's rifle and a carabine. The number of the rebel wounded could not be ascertained. Our loss was one man killed, none wounded. Learning that a force of the enemy, reported to be 650 strong, and commanded by the notorious Col. Carroll, were endeavoring to get in their rear, the Arkansians returned to McCullough's by a circuitous route, and fell in with the rebel pickets, when the latter scattered, and falling back on their main body, the whole party dispersed.

One of the most successful cavalry charges of Gen. Buell's campaign in Kentucky or Tennessee, says the Louisville *Democrat*, was made on last Sunday, the 20th inst., at Munfordsville, Ky., by the advance guard of Gen. Wood's Division, then the advance of Gen. Buell's army, near Horse Cave. The first battalion of the Third Ohio Cavalry, only 145 men, under the command of Maj. John H. Foster, composed of Companies E, H, L and M, met the pickets of the rear-guard of Bragg's army, and, after driving them a distance of over six miles, met the main body of Bragg's guard, composed of Col. Webster's Third Georgia Cavalry, 800 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Brown. The enemy were posted in a strong position on Rowtell's Hill, and under cover of a heavy piece of woods. A brisk skirmish ensued, and after three unsuccessful charges by the rebel cavalry, they were repulsed and totally routed, leaving dead on the field their Lieut.-Col. Brown, commanding, a Capt. Wilson, and fifty-one men. The loss on our side was only two killed and five wounded. The whole affair was witnessed by Gens. Wood, Haskell, Waggoner and others.

An officer writing from Fort Macomb, La., under date of Sept. 13, says: "One of our steamers (the *J. M. Brown*) went up Pearl River, yesterday, for lumber, and the party who went up in her last night captured five guerrillas—a father and four sons. In their house they found in bed Dr. Clapp, formerly surgeon at Fort Pike, under the rebels. They captured him also, and this morning he is a prisoner where he was formerly surgeon. A party of Federals had a fight with the guerillas up the river, the other day, and took a colonel prisoner, and captured about 200 horses, all saddled, and brought them into New-Orleans."

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. Morgan has issued a proclamation setting apart the 27th day of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The English and Continental mails by the Canadian steamship *Jura*, which left Liverpool on the 18th ult., reached this City last night. The advices are not so late as those by the *Europa*, to the 21st, already published.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived at this port, yesterday, from Havana, which place she left on the 27th ult. No later advices from Mexico had reached Havana when the *Columbia* left. Two steamers loaded with cotton had arrived at Havana, one from Sabine Pass and the other from Mobile.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen at 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Mayor, by communication, nominated Mr. Thomas E. Smith for Street Commissioner, and he was rejected by a vote of eight to six. The resolution authorizing payment of the $50 bounty to recruits from the time the bounty was cut off last month, till the 9th inst., was concurred in as amended by the Councilmen. General remarks on the municipal law of New-York respecting appointment of Heads of Departments occupied some time, and proved animating to both members and the lobby. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolutions in favor of pushing on the war, and declaring that the issue of an emancipation proclamation would be dangerous to the national welfare, and also authorizing a large War Committee to be formed, with the Committee on National Affairs as the nucleus, and a limited number of delegates from each of the political Committees in the City to be added to it. These resolutions were passed previous to the appearance of the President's late proclamations. The Mayor's veto may be found in full in the official proceedings of the Aldermen. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen held a special session at noon yesterday, to consider the resolution proposing that the City bounty of $50 to each recruit be paid to all recruits enlisted since the payments from the bounty fund ceased on the 24th ult., and continue the bounty till the 9th inst.—the day before the draft. The resolution was amended in respect to form, and then sent back to the Aldermen for concurrence. They ordered an inquiry of the Corporation Counsel for particulars as to how the case of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company injunction against the removal of their rails below Canal-street stands; failed in an effort to further burlesque the Aldermen by restoring them to office, from which they had assumed to remove them at the last meeting, or to expunge from their minutes all record of that jocose action, the subject being finally tabled. They appointed a Committee and ordered an inquiry in detail to ascertain the cost of street-opening jobs since Jan. 1, 1859, and then adjourned.

The Board of Education was called to meet at 5 P. M. yesterday. At 5¼ o'clock, with Mr. Benedict Chairman *pro tem.*, the roll-call disclosing the fact that no quorum was present, the meeting fell through.

The Episcopal General Triennial Convention assembled at 10 o'clock yesterday, at St. John's Chapel in this City, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, presiding. The attendance of Bishops, delegates and laymen, from all but the extreme Southern portions of the United States, was very large, and a crowded congregation of both sexes participated in the beautiful services of the day. The Holy Sacrament was administered by Bishop Hopkins, and Bishop McCroskey, of Michigan, preached an able and telling discourse invoking greater piety among the people of our country, and the continued unity of the Church in this dread crisis. Subsequently, the House of Bishops organized with the reselection of Rev. Mr. Baulch as Secretary, and the House of Delegates and Laymen did likewise, with the choice of Rev. Drs. Creek for Chairman, and Randall for Secretary. Both bodies adjourned to reassemble at 9 o'clock this morning.

A meeting of the colored people of Brooklyn was held at the Bridge-street M. E. Church, last evening, to consider the President's proclamation and the scheme for colonizing the contrabands in Central America. Among the speakers were J. W. B. Smith, Chairman, Mr. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Geo. W. Lavara, and Robert Small, the Charleston pilot. The meeting unanimously disapproved of the proposition to establish a colony in Chiriqui, but favored the colony of emigration to Honduras, for such as were willing to leave the country at all; but the prevailing sentiment was against a forced emigration to any place.

The Governor of Maryland has ordered the draft of the militia of the State, which was to be made on the 1st of October, to be postponed until Wednesday, the 15th day of the same month. This postponement has been rendered necessary by the fact that the lists of enrollment in Frederick and Carroll counties were destroyed by the Confederates during the recent invasion. A new enrollment will have to be made in the two counties mentioned.

Gen. Sherman publishes a letter in the Memphis *Bulletin*, of Sept. 24, in which he says that citizens suffering any wrong or malignity from soldiers or officers should report the offender at headquarters, and assuring them that he will punish to the extent of military law any one of his command convicted of plundering or invading private property.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The steam man-of-war *Ironsides*, which left this port last week, was taken to Hampton Roads, where, it is understood, she will remain for the present to relieve the *Minnesota*. Mr. W. S. Fuller, the pilot, who took her round to the Roads, speaks very highly of her sea-going qualities, which were tested by a heavy gale, which came on soon after she passed out of the Bay. He describes her as a very lively ship, of easy and moderate roll, and one that he would 'go to sea in just as soon as the best ship he ever saw.' She carries too much canvas for her spars, but this will be reduced. Her engines worked admirably. The ship and machinery seem to be in excellent trim, and ready for any duty which may be assigned her. She draws but fourteen feet of water in her present condition, which would not be too great for a visit to Fort Darling if the Navy Department desired to put her to duty there."

The Stock Market was yesterday more excited than at any time since the present speculation set in. The market opened lower at the morning Board, but again turned upward 1@2 ℔ cent. and closed firm. Gold fell a fraction below 122, but returned to 123 ℔ cent. Nothing settled in Exchange since the Boston steamer's mail.

The stormy weather yesterday checked business. Breadstuffs were less active, and prices generally rather lower. Moderate sales were reported of Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Fish, Salt and Provisions at about previous quotations. Cotton was less active, yet firm. Hay was in good request, as were also Hides and Tobacco. The freight market exhibited more firmness, as room was less plenty and produce freely offered. There were 543 vessels of all classes in port.

What do They Mean?—We copied a paragraph yesterday from the Richmond *Dispatch*, saying that, if our Government should send paroled prisoners of war to fight against *the Indians*, it would be guilty of a "*breach of faith*" toward the rebel Government. We should like to know what is meant by this? Are the *Indians* of the West part and parcel of the military forces of the rebel Confederacy? Have the rebel authorities taken these savages into their service? Are the acts of atrocious brutality, by which those savage raids upon Western towns have been marked,—the massacre of helpless families the tomahawking of women and children, the burning of houses, the wholesale butchery of the innocent and defenceless,—are these acts done under the sanction of the Confederate Government? And does it intend to extend over them the protection of its authority?

If this is the fact, the sooner it is known the better. If, in our contest with the rebels of the South, we are actually and literally dealing with savages, the Government should be aware of it. The Richmond *Dispatch* would oblige us very much by being a little more explicit upon this point. Are the *Indians* of the West fighting as allies of the Confederacy—under its flag, and entitled to its protection? Let us know.

Southern Peace Propositions and the Northern Peace Party.

It is at least a curious circumstance that Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, should have brought forward his propositions of peace in the rebel Congress at the precise moment when it has become important for the success of the Seymour Democracy at the North, that the Northern people should be led to believe in the existence at the South of a disposition to end the war by compromise. We do not for a moment suppose that any collusion exists between the Southern representative and the Northern "Conservatives," for we do the latter party the justice to believe that they are laboring not for the independence of the South, but for the submission of the North. They are not seeking to exalt the Confederacy, but merely to abase the Union. Mr. Foote, on the contrary, is earnestly bent upon achieving a complete separation of the two sections; and we interpret the conjunction of his remarkable speech at Richmond, with the scarcely less remarkable resolutions of the Democratic Convention at Albany, to mean simply and solely that the rebel leaders are sagacious enough to see the great opportunity which the action of the New-York Democracy affords them, and resolute enough to avail themselves at once.

The foolish story set afloat by somebody in the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who had taken the pains to read Mr. Foote's speech, of the tenor of the Southern peace propositions, would not deserve a moment's attention, were it not to be feared that in some parts of the country it may gain a temporary credence, and be used to further the schemes of the Democratic leaders. Many of our people are so little informed as to the real state of feeling at the South, and so anxious to believe the Southern people more rational than they are, that some positive mischief to the National cause might very easily be done, even by so ridiculous a *canard* as that of the *Inquirer*, were it not promptly exposed. That the Southern people desire peace we cannot doubt. So, for the matter of that, do the people of the North. War is rarely an agreeable pastime to the nations engaged. But we must never forget, that what the theologians might call an operative desire of peace, is only to be created in the hearts of a people fairly at war, by the evident triumph or the evident hopelessness of their cause. We of the North ought not to and cannot desire peace till it is plainly established either that we have reduced the South to submission, or that we are unable to carry on the war any longer. We may be sure that the South will not desire peace on terms honorable to us, until she has been compelled so to do; and it would be childish to pretend that we have yet brought her to this state. The Southern dreams still reign supreme in the Southern heart. Whatever symptoms we may perceive in particular sections of the South, of exhaustion or weariness, should not delude us as to the central fact, while three hundred thousand men in arms continue to confront our forces from the Potomac to the Mississippi. When the South talks of peace now, she talks of a peace to be purchased by the surrender of all for which we have been fighting, by the abolition of the Union, and by the supremacy of Slavery from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. If the Northern friends of peace at any price attempt to persuade the people into the possibility of any other peace than this, at this time, they are either ignorantly or willfully misleading those who hear them, and betraying their country to its fall.

Controversies Among Army Officers.—We give place, with some reluctance, to a letter from Washington defending Gen. Halleck against sundry imputations, contained in an editorial of the National *Intelligencer*, written in the specific interest of Gen. McClellan. We do not propose to enter at all into the merits of the controversy, and we publish the letter only in response to a strong appeal against the evident injustice of such an attack upon the Commander-in-Chief, made for the evident purpose of building up one of his subordinates at his expense.

No feature of this war is more discouraging or more disgraceful, than the jealousies, rivalries and hostilities between prominent officers, which every now and then crop out, and are even allowed to interfere most seriously with the actual operations of the war. We are aware that in all armies jealousies of this sort have always existed, and that very often they have led to the most serious disasters. But certainly the common cause in which the officers of our armies are fighting, and the momentous issues that depend on their fidelity and success, ought to override all such paltry selfishness, and lead them most heartily to coöperate for the promotion of the common good. And if their personal patriotism is not sufficient for this, there ought to be power and decision enough in the Government to compel them to waive their personal quarrels until the war is ended and the country saved.

One thing is very clear—we must have some reform in this matter, or the army and the country must pay the penalty. The people care not one straw for any officer, except on account of the services he may render the cause. The officer who fights best, who thinks least of himself and most of his country, who bends his whole efforts, not to his own aggrandizement, but to the prompt, signal and decisive discomfiture of the rebels, will in the end enjoy most of the public confidence and favor. And any other course, however it may seem to thrive for a time, will only recoil on the head of the officer who is weak enough to forget his duty in the chase after momentary applause. For our own part, we have no preference whatever for any officer—except for him who fights the hardest and does the most toward carrying the war to a swift and successful end.

The Attacks on Judge Tremain.

The Seymourite journals make a great point upon Judge Tremain's speech at Albany in 1861. They harp upon it; they give extract after extract from it, and seem to think that they may, by this means, take votes away from him.

They make a great mistake if they think so. No one who dislikes the tone and tenor of that speech will be fool enough, because he dislikes it, to vote for Seymour, who made one of exactly the same tenor at the same time, and who still continues to hold the same views, notwithstanding the changed condition of the country since those speeches were made. They will take no votes away from the Union to the Secesh ticket by parading that speech. One might say, at first blush, that the influence would be the other way, and that those who might vote for Seymour, would be led to vote for Wadsworth and Tremain by seeing how nearly the latter stood on the Seymour platform less than two years ago.

But a second thought will show that no man who wants to vote for Seymour, will by any possibility deem the Republican Union ticket to have the smallest tincture of Seymourism. The man who wants to throw his vote so as to embarrass the Government and comfort Jeff. Davis, and help as much as he can the barbarians, whose atrocities toward our wounded who have fallen into their hands are enough to chill the blood, will know very well that he must vote for Seymour. There is no comfort for rebels in votes cast for Wadsworth and Tremain—and sympathizers with rebellion will be quick to see that.

But if our Secesh friends think to embarrass us, by showing that even so short a time ago our candidate's sympathies were against us, they are again much mistaken. He is one of a class who at once overwhelm any such charge of inconsistency brought against them, by pointing to the torn battle-flag which waved over the ramparts of Fort Sumpter. Their patriotism kindled into a glow beneath the fiery rain which fell within those devoted walls. Other hearts lay cold and swampy with party selfishness and party hostility, and not even that fiery rain could kindle them, nor all the glow of zeal which has lit up the hills and valleys of the North for a year past. The men in whose breasts they beat have attended no war meetings. They have not subscribed their money to aid in carrying on the war, because they happened to be out of town when the paper was passed round. They have had words of sympathy only for rebels. They have apologized only for their misdeeds. They have no charity for the errors or faults of those who have given their time, their labor, their lives to save the nation and to put down rebellion. They rather rejoice over opportunities which are thus given them to seize advantages and make party gains. These men are all in one camp. Those who oppose them are in the other, and Wadsworth and Tremain will lead them on to victory.

We recommend to our Secesh friends, if they must publish speeches of Judge Tremain, to take that one which he delivered to the Convention which nominated him. They will give to their readers, in this way, a fairer view of his position.

Post-office Stamps as Currency.—It is quite time some effective steps were taken to stop the use of postage stamps as currency. They never were fit for such a purpose, though in the absolute dearth of small change they have been of some service to the business community. But currency, to answer any good end, must have some essential value. It must either be of intrinsic worth, like metal coins, or represent somebody's credit,—that of the Government, of a corporation, or of private individuals. The only intrinsic value of these stamps consisted in the fact that they might be used to pay postage. When people took them, they thought that they could convert them into this use at least, and that so long as letters had to go by mail they would have *some* value, and might therefore be safely regarded as currency.

The Government has now stepped in to destroy this. The Post-office Department, in a circular which we published yesterday, has issued instructions to Postmasters "to treat *as unpaid* any letter placed in a Post-office for mailing which may be covered by a stamp *at all soiled or defaced*, or which has *apparently* been used in payment of postage." It is impossible to circulate these stamps without "soiling or defacing" them more or less; and the very fact of circulating them is thus to render them worthless. The Government, it seems to us, is perpetrating a very gross wrong upon the people, in thus repudiating its own stamps, for which it has received payment in full, on the mere pretext that they have been soiled. It is its duty to destroy the stamps after they have been used, or so to mark them as to render it impossible to use them again.

But there is no safety to anybody in taking these stamps any longer as money. They have not the slightest intrinsic value. They are not a legal tender. They will not be redeemed by anybody. They will not even pay postage. The public might just as well make wooden *buttons* or pebble stones a substitute for change as these stamps. They would have just as much value, and would answer precisely the same purpose, so long as the community chose to take them. But somebody must eventually lose very largely on these postage stamps,—and the sooner their circulation is stopped the smaller the loss will be.

The rebel Congress has passed a law, authorizing the issue of *five millions* of dollars in copper coins, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty-five cents. We ought to have had a similar issue—not of copper, but of silver, so far alloyed as to prevent its being sold at a premium or withheld from circulation. Such a currency would be far more convenient and creditable than the paper shinplasters which are to be issued, and infinitely more so than the sticky and worthless nuisances which have hitherto taken their place.

How the Government is Plundered.

It is pretty hard work to protect the Government against its enemies,—but when, in addition, it has to be protected from its friends, the task becomes a little too much. Its own agents ought, one would think, to be men who will not join the rebel raids, either upon the Territory or the Treasury of the country. Some of them, we regret to say, seem to consider the contest with the rebels as simply a race for plunder,—and we are by no means certain that they are likely to come out *last*.

The bill for the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs in this port, as will be recollected, was recommended by Secretary Chase. As it was sent in to the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives, it contained a section, which the Secretary spoke of very gingerly, as "supplying a deficiency in existing laws." On examination it was found that this provision was one giving to the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, one-half of the proceeds of all vessels forfeited to the United States by reason of being owned by Southern owners, in whole or in part, and one-half of other forfeitures incurred under the act of July 13, 1861.

As soon as it was known that this provision was in the Solicitor bill, it became a powerful ground of objection to its passage. No one could see a valid reason for giving these Custom-house officials, who were already overpaid for all the services they could render, this additional plunder; and the friends of the bill very soon saw that that provision must go out if they would save the bill. A lawyer who wrote to the Secretary his views in favor of the bill, and whose letter was published in our columns at the time, wrote that as to this provision, "It is *wrong in itself*, and don't belong in the bill, and I think the Collector himself has asked to have it stricken out. There is no reason why the Government should *give away* half the forfeitures referred to in that section." And so when the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce reported against the bill, partly on this ground, the minority report, in order to nullify the argument, stated that this provision had been stricken out of the bill in Committee.

Our readers will hardly believe, perhaps, that after this universal expression of public opinion as to the propriety of thus plundering the Treasury, and this apparent yielding to the force of public opinion, the cormorants would have had the boldness to renew their attempt. But they did, and, we regret to say, with success. On the 20th day of May last they got an act through Congress supplemental to the act of July 13, 1861, providing for the giving of licenses in certain cases and giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to stop goods in transportation if there was danger of their going to the rebels, &c., &c.; and the last section of this act provides that "the proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures incurred under this act, *or the act to which this is supplementary*, shall be distributed" as provided by section 91 of the act of March 2, 1799, which distributes half of them between the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor.

Now that provision did not get into the statute by accident—and we do not believe that Secretary Chase, even if he thought it was a "defect in existing laws" to give all the proceeds of such forfeitures to the Government in its time of need, instead of dividing half of them among a few Custom-house officials, would have been guilty of so mean a trick as slipping the provision into the bill in this way, after withdrawing it from open attack. We do not hesitate to say, that whoever was guilty of that act ought to be at once removed from any office which he may hold. He is a dishonest-minded man, and needs only opportunity to a dishonest man.

We should like to ask the Committee of Commerce how this thing happened to escape their notice, if it did pass them unobserved. New-York City had one member on that Committee. Can Mr. Conkling give us any light on the subject?

We call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce also to this matter. They held one or two special meetings about the bill for the Solicitor of Customs. In our opinion, they cannot do better than hold one for expressing the disgust which the merchants of New-York should feel for such underhand dealings, for the grasping meanness which, when a scheme for putting public money into the pockets of two or three men, already abundantly paid, is discovered and attacked, pretends to withdraw it, but gets it accomplished in another place and unobserved.

Of course, the provision ought to be at once repealed. But it is so hard a matter, now-a-days, to diminish the compensation of officers, that we have little hope of its being done. The investigations which were ordered into the emoluments of our Custom-house officials, may, however, if their results are ever made public, compel a revision of the whole matter, and that at no distant day.

The Southern Desire for Peace.

Major-Gen. Curtis, who lately commanded the Union forces in Arkansas, and who marched through a very extended district west of the Mississippi River, coming in contact with the inhabitants in the most intimate relations possible under the circumstances, has written a letter to his fellow-citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, which is of very considerable interest.

No officer of the Union army has had better opportunities of judging than he, and Gen. Curtis declares *the people* of the Southwest *almost universally desire peace*—and peace at any cost, even to the entire overthrow of the Confederate rebellion. He says that a majority of them, including those who at first favored secession and desired "independence," have learned how terrible was the delusion they labored under in supposing that secession could be effected peaceably, and that now, recalling how little they had to complain of under the old Government, and how much to be proud of, they turn with longing thoughts to the days of their past prosperity, and desire nothing so much as to have them return again. Their sectional prejudices and their party hate are laid aside and forgotten in the universal desolation that war has produced among them. And while few or none of the population would be bold enough to declare for the old Union in the present state of things, and with the fortune of war ever varying around them, they would all nevertheless rejoice to see the Union armies triumph, if thereby peace could be securely established again. If the National Government can triumph and give peace, they will hail the result with unspeakable joy. But, if the United States Government cannot rescue its authority from the contempt and defiance of the Confederate arms, then they ask for an acknowledgment of the fact, and a respite from cruel war. *Any government*, so it is stable and peaceful, is the thought and prayer of the scourged and ruined population of the South.

We commend this statement of Gen. Curtis to the attention of our Government. It should stimulate them to renewed and still more vigorous efforts for crushing the rebellion. It shows conclusively that we *can* restore the Union,—that we *shall* restore it whenever we crush the military power that now threatens the Government and crushes the Southern people themselves. We have not the slightest doubt of the truth of Gen. Curtis's representations. The temper he speaks of is the natural result of such sufferings as the war has entailed on the Southern people. What interest have they in building up, at such fearful cost to themselves, the base and selfish aristocracy which is seeking to substitute its own authority for that of the Government of the United States? Will they thrive the better under it? Will their personal rights, their prospects of happiness, of wealth, of prosperity, be safer and more brilliant under such a rule than they have been hitherto?

The people of the South are unquestionably tired of the war and eager for peace. Let the Government satisfy their longings by crushing the rebel armies that stand in their way.

Gen. McClellan's Official Reports.

We have received several communications asking the publication of Gen. McClellan's report of the battle of Antietam. We should gladly comply with this request—but so far as we are aware, Gen. McClellan has made no such report. He has sent to Washington a statement of the *losses* of his own army, and some very interesting conjectures concerning the losses of the enemy,—and this we published yesterday. But of the battle itself,—the disposition of troops by which it was fought, the conduct of the different divisions engaged, the objects sought to be accomplished by it, and the extent to which these objects were attained, as well as the other circumstances and incidents which go to make up the history of a great engagement, he has given us no account whatever.

Indeed, it is one of Gen. McClellan's peculiarities that he never makes any public report of his military transactions. We cannot recall a single instance in which he has made any official report of any engagement fought under his command. We have no official record of the advance upon Manassas a year ago,—of the transfer of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula—of the seige of Yorktown or of the evacuation of that place. Of the battle of Williamsburgh, one of the sharpest and most creditable of the many battles in which our troops have been engaged, we have nothing whatever from Gen. McClellan, except the hasty telegraphic dispatch dated in the evening of the day of the battle, and embodying simply the first rumor that reached him,—and the subsequent dispatch, in which he corrected one or two of the very serious mistakes which the first contained. But of the character of the engagement, the manner in which it was brought on, the officers and troops who bore the main brunt of it, and its general nature and results, he has given no official account whatever, so far as the public is informed.

So, also, of the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, we have nothing but his first hasty telegraph, announcing that Casey's Division had behaved badly, and the subsequent dispatch, trying to remedy in part the serious injustice thus done to troops who fought as bravely as any in the field. And of the seven days' fighting in front of Richmond, when his army was attacked by the enemy,—of the battles of Mechanicsville, of Gaines' Mill, of Savage's Station, and of Malvern Hill, in which our soldiers won unfading laurels by their heroic conduct, and of the celebrated "change of base" to the James River, we have had nothing whatever from the Commanding General. We presume, therefore, that we need not expect any reports from him of the recent engagements in Maryland.

That Gen. McClellan must have some very strong reasons for so wide a departure from ordinary usage and from evident propriety,—and that the Government must have some good reason for permitting such a departure, is very clear. But what these reasons are in either case, we are not aware. One thing is clear:—the country is thus deprived of a most important means of judging of the progress of the war, and the officers and soldiers engaged in these battles lose, what is always the highest stimulus to the performance of military duty, the full, official and permanent record of their services by their Commanding General.

—Since writing the above, we find in the Albany *Argus* a statement that Gen. McClellan *has* made to the War Department full reports of all the battles in which he has been engaged,—followed by a very bitter attack upon that Department for having *suppressed* them. It is barely possible that this is so, though it is the first intimation of the kind we have received from any quarter. When, however, the *Argus* charges us with having "assailed" Gen. McClellan for having made no reports, it goes beyond the truth. All we have done has been to state what we supposed to be the fact,—and to ask an explanation of what certainly seemed to need it. Whenever we learn from any authentic source that Gen. McClellan *has* made reports of his engagements, we shall lose no time in correcting the error into which we may have fallen.

Army Matters in the Southwest.—It will be remembered that some weeks since a movement was made to enroll the loyal citizens of Northern Alabama and Mississippi for military service. We understand that the design has been prosecuted with a very good degree of success, and that a formidable force, composed wholly of this class of troops, is already in the field. A public meeting is to be held at the Cooper Institute this evening, to hear some statements on the subject that will doubtless prove of general interest. A number of well-known gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses.

The New Rebel Fleet.

Intelligence has been received that the rebels are raising a large fleet of war steamers in England, and are constructing a steam-ram at Liverpool. Many persons may be inclined to doubt the truth of this report. From the operation of numerous causes, the rebel Government, if left to its own resources, seems in no condition to strengthen its naval arm. Already, according to official statements, fifteen millions of dollars have been wasted in the vain attempt. And the chief result in which the enterprise has culminated, is to prove that ricketty old hulls, roofed with railroad iron, and armed with a beak, are not the highest possible ideal of naval architecture in the nineteenth century. For their terrible rams, and other novel sea-monsters, have contracted an awkward habit of injuring themselves as much as their opponents, or of foundering in the most unhandsome manner, and going to the bottom when least expected. The Confederates clearly have not as yet made good their call to the empire of the sea.

To do them justice they appear not unconscious of this. For we find from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th inst., that in the estimates recently laid before Congress, the Navy Department is left out altogether, the sole appropriations asked for being $44,000,000 for the War Department, $386,609 for the Civil List, and $102,899 for miscellaneous disbursements.

It is true that some $100,000,000 of authorized appropriations are reported as unexpended, and part of that amount, were the Treasury not bankrupt, might perhaps be available for the navy. But, unfortunately, the rebels have no means of raising this sum except by printing off sundry reams of paper money. And this kind of money, when issued by any one but himself, Mr. Bull regards with prejudice and disdain. No ships will he part with on such terms. On account of these small impediments, then, which obstruct the enterprise and repress the maritime prowess of the rebels, the formidable story of the new rebel fleet might, at first sight, be regarded as a myth.

And if the rebels are to be unassisted by foreign capital and skill, we might perhaps assent in part to this opinion. But it is impossible to deny that there is a circumstantial, positive air about the statement made, which furnishes strong internal evidence that they are not totally unfounded. And this view is confirmed by the declaration that Mr. Mason has offered to sell at a low rate one-half of the cotton in the South, for delivery when the blockade is broken. By sales so made and secured by Confederate bonds, the purchase of the steamers *Alabama* and *Oreto* is said to have been effected.

Moreover, the offensive attitude which it is the rebel policy to affect just now lends, additional probability to the rumors, and they have enough of credibility to urge our Navy Department to instant energetic action. Let us prepare for every emergency. Inertness is treason when interests of such magnitude are at stake. Let our new iron-clad ships be promptly completed and pressed into the service. Let our immense resources be at once made available and our whole marine strength be puth forth at every point, or before the equinoctial storms have well subsided the rebels may humble us by some sea-reverse, and strike some swift stunning blow which may give them a prestige with European capitalists, and be worth more at the present crisis of the struggle than a dozen victories by land at any other time.

GENERALS HALLECK AND M'CLELLAN.

The Late Threatened Capture of Washington—How was the Danger Averted?—Attacks on the General-in-Chief—Their Origin.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

No publications that can be made in the journals of the day are so well calculated to furnish "aid and comfort to the enemy," as those which seek to elevate the character of one General officer at the cost of depreciating the capacities of another. More especially is this the case where the officer, against whom the shafts of disparagement are leveled, is in command over him whose abilities it is sought to exalt. This tends not merely to breed jealousies, create personal factions, and excite the distrust of our armies in their leaders—results the most demoralizing that can be attained—but it also carries with it a greater or less taint of a too-ambitious, if not mutinous, spirit; more especially where it becomes evident that the writer, eulogizing the inferior and seeking to discredit the superior officer, is the friend and partisan of the former, and that he writes with so much inside knowledge, as to make it clear that he must enjoy, in no slight degree, the confidence of him in whose behalf his pen is drawn.

In the *National Intelligencer* of last Tuesday, there appeared an attack on Gen. HALLECK, the appearance of which must be regretted by every friend of the country, and by every discreet friend of the Officer whose course it seeks to defend, and succeeds in eulogizing. It is too closely identified with the officer in whose interest it is written by particularities of dates, views and forms of expression, to leave any hope on which to base a doubt that its author may merely have had access to the ordinary sources of information. In all professions there is an atmosphere—an idiom—which none but the initiated can possess,—which no external study can confer. This is recognizable everywhere, though it cannot be analyzed; and is an announcement to all of the same profession and moving in the same circle, that any article in which it may appear "comes from the inside," and has been prompted by sources possessing positive information. This is the painful feature of the *Intelligencer's* article; and is the feature of nearly all other articles in all other journals engaged in this particular interest.

It is far from being intended that any review shall here be made of the merits or demerits, the plans or the want of plans, of the officer eulogized. The purpose of this letter is simply to expose certain erroneous assumptions and many flagrant misstatements to the prejudice of the officer assailed; and these we shall now proceed to take up, *seriatim*, and with as little deviation as possible from the strict line of answer to charges made.

The article under notice opens by stating that in July, "after the *change of its base* from the Pamunkey to the James River," the Army of the Potomac was "in a position which the enemy evidently deemed it unsafe to attack," as no effort was made for its dislodgment. This army, it adds, "was for weeks anxiously awaiting reinforcements, preparatory to a second advance on Richmond, having lost neither heart nor hope because of the failure which had overtaken its first approach."

On this it may be observed that the assumption that an army must be *afraid* to attack another army, because it does not do so, is hardly justifiable. There are many causes which would make such a refraining sound strategy—and chief among these, perhaps, if it should appear that a prize of infinitely splendid importance lay in an opposite direction, and that the army not attacked must remain perfectly and utterly useless, while suffering severely from disease in the pestilential position it then occupied. That the men had "lost neither heart nor hope because of the failure," is a high, perhaps, the very highest, compliment that could be paid to their endurance and courage; and, as such, it is gladly recorded as it was nobly deserved.

The *Intelligencer* then goes on to state that immediately after the present General-in-Chief had been appointed, the Army of the Potomac was ordered to abandon Harrison's Landing, in order "to take up a new position on the line of the Potomac, *with the view of making an advance on Richmond overland by the united forces of the Government in Virginia.*" In these italicised lines, judging from all subsequent events, there would seem to be a most erroneous assumption of the views which immediately led to the abandonment of Harrison's Landing, our experience, bitterly and incontestibly showing that the Army of the Potomac was recalled to the defence of Washington, then in the most imminent and apparently hopeless danger of capture;—a danger so imminent that the arrival of that entire army (unfortunately long delayed, through causes unexplained,) barely sufficed to save our National Capital from loss;—and even this, not until after many days of heroic fighting on the part of Gen. POPE, and after the combined forces summoned hither for defence had been beaten back almost under the works on the south side of the Potomac River.

Equally erroneous is the implied assumption in the statement, that Gen. POPE had been sent forward to the Rappahannock for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the Army of the Potomac's advancing a second time upon Richmond—it having been premised by the *Intelligencer* that this would have been the true policy. The diversion which Gen. POPE was sent forward to create, was one in favor of covering the *retreat* of the Army of the Potomac from a position in which it was utterly useless—a mere burden to the country—and its transfer to that vicinity in which it had rapidly to be concentrated, under pain of our losing our seat of Government. But, by such journals as the *Intelligencer*, even *this* loss could, doubtless, have been borne with Christian fortitude!

POPE's diversion, as we have said, was not to favor an advance upon Richmond from the James River by any means; it was to cover, if possible, the retreat of that army, as one main motive; and secondly, to offer as much resistance as might be within its power to the advance, in overwhelming force, upon Washington of the rebel army then concentrated at Hanover Court-house, balancing itself between Harrison's Landing and Washington, and ready to swoop in either direction—and with but little rational doubt as to which it would adopt.

In a word, and to save much valuable time, we concede the only substantial point, in reference to this part of the subject, claimed by the *Intelligencer*, and all its kindred organs, on behalf of the plan which they uphold, while denouncing the plan which has saved Washington City and all Maryland from the easy grasp of invading insurrection: The Army of the Potomac could, beyond doubt, or, at least, with great probability, have entered Richmond had it been left in its position on James River. It may even further be said, that it would, in all human probability, have entered Richmond without any opposition to speak of, and would thereby have obtained possession of the most enormous hospital on the face of the earth,—a whole city of an hospital,—a city exhausted in every respect, and not possessing—never having possessed—any of those characteristics of a recognized Capital which could give even a moral value to the barren and ghastly conquest when achieved.

In exchange for this, the rebel army, easily beating back, almost by its vanguard, the weak corps under command of Gen. POPE, would have marched into Washington with flying colors and comparatively little opposition,—thus exchanging a ruined city filled with wounded men, in the centre of a wilderness, for a city in which the whole energies of the Northern States have been accumulating military stores and supplies of all kinds since the commencement of the war; a city possessing the public buildings, archives, muniments, prestige and personnel of the nation almost since the hour of its birth; a city giving up semi-sympathizing Maryland and bounteous Baltimore to the rebels without a blow; a city opening up the whole Atlantic and Northern States to unresisting invasion, with Philadelphia, New-York and Boston stretching forward in golden vista; a city, lastly, and this most important of all, conveying absolutely by its possession, recognition from every European Government! Of a truth, this exchange would have been a prosperous one for the rebellion. Mr. DAVIS, in the White House, might cease to sigh for his humbler place of abode, overlooking the James River; and Gen. LEE would doubtless be well content to relinquish all claims to his Richmond lodgings in return for a restoration to his house on the heights of Arlington.

Is it not obvious—is it not inevitable, that this, and this alone, could have been the result of a continued occupation by the Army of the Potomac of its position at Harrison's Landing? If, with that army joined to POPE's and all the reinforcements that could be gathered here by the energy of the General-in-Chief, this city was—as we all know it was—in imminent danger of capture after a week of battles, in which the aggregate of all the forces named were beaten back under its walls, what *could* have been the result, will the *Intelligencer* say, had the small force of POPE, with such new levies as had arrived, and the armed clerks and retainers of our public service, been the sole defenders of this city when LEE made the onslaught which was so nearly successful?

It has been claimed by other papers, arguing with wonderful similarity of logic and even form of expression to the *Intelligencer*, that the rebels "would not have dared to advance upon Washington" had a hostile army been behind them, threatening or in possession of Richmond. Such a step, forsooth, would "expose their communications," would "cut them off from their base of operations and their line of retreat!" In other words, this style of argument takes it for granted that they could not supply themselves while marching through Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, "if cut off from that Southern railroad system which has its centre at Richmond!" One plain fact, however, sets all this ridiculous and even criminal twaddle at rest—THE REBELS HAD ACTUALLY STARTED UPON THEIR NORTHERN RAID BEFORE THE EVACUATION OF HARRISON'S LANDING HAD BEEN COMMENCED.

Nothing in the *Intelligencer's* article shows more clearly, or half so clearly, that it comes from the pen not merely of an ardent and able, but also most unscrupulous partisan of the officer whose elevation it seeks at the expense of the General-in-Chief, than the lavish eulogies which it bestows on Gen. POPE, and the effort made by it to identify the officer in whose interest it writes with POPE's good fighting and obstinate valor during the days in which, owing to the still unexplained delays in other quarters, POPE, almost single-handed had to sustain the brunt of the whole rebel attack, contesting desperately every inch as he fell back, because knowing that the safety of our Capital demanded that time should be given, at all hazards and at any cost, for the long-expected, long-delayed divisions of the army of the Potomac to get into those positions which they had been ordered to occupy. Nothing, therefore, can be more adroit than for the eulogist of those through whose delays,—perhaps perfectly justifiable, but still most disastrous delays,—POPE was sacrificed, to now attempt to make common cause with him by praising his gallantry, &c., and seeking to make it appear that *both* were the victims of bad management in that quarter against which the *Intelligencer's* attack is aimed! It is adroit, but it will not do. No more gallant set of men than the soldiers and officers of the Army of the Potomac ever drew brand on battle-field or fretted under forced inaction while held within striking distance of a foe. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that POPE did not receive the expected support from that army. We are neither praising nor blaming POPE The praise quoted is that of the *Intelligencer*.

Lastly, the *Intelligencer* having brought its history down to that point at which, by the exertions of Gen. HALLECK, the rebels had been foiled in their swoop on Washington and sent elsewhere to look for prey,—then suddenly seems to transfer supreme command to its *protégé*, and claims for him that "the Confederate army, emboldened by its successes, having actually invaded Maryland, *this officer*, who had succeeded within a few days in reorganizing our demoralized forces, advanced at once to meet the enemy and give him battle." "And if," it continues, "by the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, the war was transferred from the surroundings of Richmond to the surroundings of Washington, the valor of our troops under their able and gallant leader has proved equal to the emergency that was thrust upon them by the course of events." All this is absolutely true, so far as it goes; but it should be added that no such "emergency" could have been "thrust upon them by the course of events," had they been down at Harrison's Landing, while the rebels, in quiet possession of Washington and Baltimore, were preparing to cross the Susquehanna and levy tribute on Philadelphia and the North. It may also be noticed, *en passant*, that the *Intelligencer* misstates in saying that a majority of the officers of the army of the Potomac were opposed to the withdrawal from Harrison's Landing. The reverse is believed to be the fact.

This letter was not intended as any eulogy of Gen. HALLECK, nor shall it contain one word of such. It is simply designed as a hurried answer, not merely to the *Intelligencer*, but to all the other journals working assiduously in a similar cause, and with apparently one fount of inspiration. The exhibition, so long deplorably manifest, of a desire to build up through every channel of access to the public mind, the reputation of one officer at the cost of all others, be they superior or subordinate—is not decorous, is not military, is not just, and it must cease. When the present Commanding General of the armies of the United States was called to his position, it was under a sense of necessity imposed by failure in another quarter, and what was then seen to be the imminent danger of our Capital. Our Capital is saved. The great scheme of rebel Northern invasion has been defeated. The work for which he was sent has so far been accomplished, and all know that his record in the West was one of success. Let him be given time until the new levies are in the field.

MILES.

Large Fire at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Two brick buildings, 186 feet long, a portion of the extensive patent leather manufactory of J. P. HOWELL & Co., were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock his morning, with a large quantity of knapsacks and leather. The loss amounts to $25,000, but is fully insured. The fire broke out in a drying-room, and was accidental.

Habitual Constipation.—
HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE.

Some occupations of life predispose to costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so-called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This famous stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions al impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

By supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthily. Few physicians even make proper allowances for the excitement in some cases, and the gloom, almost amounting to despair, in others, which are frequently the accompaniments of the diseases of females. The truth is, that ladies affected with these visitations often make heroic efforts to conquer them, and fail for the want of just such a stimulant and corrective as the "Bitters" afford.

If the true nature of woman's constitution were better appreciated, it would be seen that no blame attaches to her for these aberrations, but that on the contrary, they should render her the object of a tender sympathy and a fonder care.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS,
Prepared and sold by
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh.
Sold by all druggists and family grocers.

The Grand Question at Last Decided—
THAT WHITE IS THE BEST AMERICAN HATTER, FORREST THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIAN. WHITE AT NO. 216 BROADWAY, FORREST AT NIBLO'S.

Dr. Wolf—Specialty, Chronic Diseases.—
Hours, 7 till 10 A. M., 3 till 6 P. M. No. 832 Broadway, New-York. Read Dr. WOLF'S Essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail on application.

Hostetter's Bitters.
Hotels and family grocers supplied at proprietor's prices. D. S. MARVIN, No. 20 Cedar-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Mme. Tillman (late of [illegible]) will open her Fall importations of [illegible] Feathers and Millinery Goods, [illegible] new establishment, No. 148 [illegible] Stewart's.)

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 465.—Oct. 1, 1862.
23, 3, 15, 71, 49, 70, 45, 55, 44, 2, 67, 1[illegible]
KENTUCKY, CLASS 466.—Oct. 1, 1862.
52, 21, 46, 63, 76, 10, 24, 40, 49, 42, 2, 19, 7[illegible]
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 413.—Oct. 1, 1862.
2, 4, 19, 70, 25, 54, 26, 30, 8, 51, 11, 32.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 344.—Oct. 1, 1862.
40, 13, 76, 60, 43, 78, 22, 35, 14, 39, 29, 48, 72.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Aug. 30:

Mrs. T. Egleston, by Mrs. E. B. Sedgwick	$20 00
Mrs. S. S. Osgood	50 00
"For the Sick and Wounded," by Rev. Dr. Berrian	50 00
Lewis Morris	50 00
St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Rector	145 00
Cumming & Lockwood	25 00
Americans in Paris, by I. H. Wolcott	1,500 00
Citizens of New-England, by I. H. Wolcott	1,500 00
W. S. Gilman	100 00
Weston & Gray	1,000 00
Russell Sturgis	50 00
James H. Wells, Windsor Locks, Conn	100 00
A Brooklyn Physician	5 00
C. J. and F. W. Coggill	500 00
Wallace & Weeks	200 00
James Cassidy & Co., by Rev. Dr. Berrian	30 00
Cash, by Rev. Dr. Berrian	70 00
Garrett Darcy, by D. B. Hasbrouck, Clerk Metropolitan Police	5 00
The Misses Woolsey, for Hospital supplies, (additional)	100 00
W. Irving Clark	100 00
Joseph Lawrence, (additional)	100 00
C. E. Haviland	25 00
Henry Chauncey, Jr., (additional)	50 00
George F. Betts	100 00
Mrs. Bell, Sr., (additional)	100 00
Cash	5 00
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Miss Grace Wilkes, (additional)	10 00
Miss Harriet K. Wilkes, (additional)	10 00
A. B., by Alexander Hamilton, Jr.	100 00
Mrs. Mary E. Bird	25 00
Cauldwell & Morris	100 00
James Lenox (additional)	500 00
Mrs. J. Winthrop Chanler	50 00
Rev. James S. King	50 00
Robert Lenox Kennedy	250 00
S. Whitney Phœnix	100 00
Citizens of Rhode Island, by R. W. Larnard	2,000 00
Josiah M. Fiske & Co.	100 00
Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., by Rev. Justin Field, Rector	42 67
I. Van Wagener	50 00
W. A. Smith	50 00
Ladies' Aid Soc'y of Dunkirk, by Mrs. H. M. Smith	20 00
Miss Woodbridge, Stockbridge, Mass	3 00
Citizens of Augusta, Me., by S. Caldwell, Jr., Mayor	1,009 00
Mrs. Caroline Thurston, Brooklyn	25 00
Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley	300 00
Waterville, Maine, by Alfred Winslow	5 00
Proceeds of Concert by Williamsburgh Social Singing Soc'y, by John A. Gray	268 65
Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley	200 00
Mrs. Albertson, by B. H. Hall	1 00
Mr. Redfield, by B. H. Hall	5 00
W. C. Buell, by B. H. Hall	5 00
J. H. Rugg, by B. H. Hall	5 00
W. H. Ashby, by B. H. Hall	3 00
B. F. Follett, by B. H. Hall	2 00
H. A. Bogardus, by B. H. Hall	2 00
P. B. Delancy, by H. Hall	2 00
Sam'l Moore, by H. Hall	2 00
Steven Sheldon, by B. H. Hall	2 00
C. A. W. Briggs, by B. H. Hall	2 00
Christy Davis	500 00
Hallett & Carman	100 00
D. B. Eaton (additional)	100 00
Aaron Chadwick (additional)	15 00
Mrs. J. Hinton	5 00
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L. S. R.	4 00
H. F. Teschemacher, Mayor of San Francisco	2,125 66
H. L. Jaques	50 00
Miss Gelston, by Mrs. C. K. Griffin	50 00
Hon. W. T. McCoun	60 00
J. Green Pearson (additional)	25 00
Partridge, Pinchot & Warren	50 00
George Jones	100 00
Anonymous	5 00
George Griswold (additional)	250 00
Friends, by W. P. P	50 00
Dutilh & Co	50 00
T. H. Mead	5 00
Mrs. David Lee, Paris	500 00
Women and Children at the rooms of Women's Union Aid Society, Newport, R. I., by Miss Theresa Moore, Treasurer	100 00
Ladies' Auxiliary Sanitary Association, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., by Mrs. Walter A. Wood	150 00
W. Mackay (additional)	25 00
A. Friend, by J. H. Willard, Troy	50 00
Contributions received through Rev. W. H. Tiffany and W. D. Perry, Esq., from Speigletown, Potterhill, &c., Rensselaer County	2 66
George R. Seymour, by Benj. H. Hall	25 00
Chas. Astor Bristed (additional)	100 00
Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley	200 00
Ladies' Relief Society, Troy, by B. H. Hall	41 08
Robert B. Howland	500 00
Contributions on election day, San Francisco, by Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co.	3,735 00
Ladies of Angelica, N. Y., by C. Dautremont	126 00
A. P., by Rev. Dr. Bellows	200 00
W., by Penny Post	5 00
Anonymous	3 00
Mrs. James J. Jones, (aditional)	250 00
S. N. Hoyt	50 00
James Lenox, omitted in former acknowledgment	500 00
Mrs. James J. Jones, error in former acknowledgment.	

The recent severe fighting in Maryland calls for prompt and large contributions of money and hospital supplies of every nature. The former may be addressed to the Treasurer of the Commission, at No. 68 Wall st., and the latter to the Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 10 Cooper Institute, New-York. GEO. T. STRONG.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
163 casks of Rice, captured on the Wacaman River, South Carolina.
1,253 bags of Rice, captured on the North Santee River, South Carolina.
EDWARD H. OWEN.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS,
No. 373 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc. Open daily for gentlemen, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M.; on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, (cold,) mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc., etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
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TERMS—To both Library and Reading-Room, Clerks $1 entrance-fee, and $1 50 semi-annual dues; Ladies, Students, Professional men and others, $5 a year. Open Day and Evening.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON—RE-stores grey hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp. The KOMESTERON is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. For sale at Nos. 268 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WATER-PROOF ROOFS
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WARREN ROOFING COMPANY,
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Many years' use of WARREN'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF ROOFING, (composed of felt, cement and gravel,) in New-York City and throughout the United States, prove its superiority over all metal or other materials now in use for covering flat-roof buildings.

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FOR COATING LEAKY TIN ROOFS,
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10.000 PERSONS ARE DAILY LAUGHING OVER THE
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1 Vol., 384 Pages, Price $1.
Just published by
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THIRTEEN MONTHS IN THE REBEL ARMY.
BEING A NARRATIVE OF PERSONAL ADVENTURES in the Infantry, Ordnance, Cavalry, Courier and Hospital Services; with an Exhibition of the Power, Purposes, Earnestness, Military Despotism and Demoralization of the South. By AN IMPRESSED NEW-YORKER. Just published by A. S. BARNES & BURR, Nos. 51 and 53 John-st. Price 50 cents. Ready Oct. 1.
The above book is one of intense interest, containing truths of the deepest present importance to our nation.

JUST ISSUED.—PRICE 50 CENTS.—OBSEQUIES AND OBITUARY NOTICES OF THE LATE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN TREDWELL ONDERDONK, D. D., Bishop of New-York. By a New-York Churchman. The work contains 200 pages, and is embellished with a beautiful Steel Engraving of the Bishop. H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 884 Broadway, New-York.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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PATENTED
F. Y. S.
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SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT
Send for a
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BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

S.-T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS.
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS EACH,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL,
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.
The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.
Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents.
Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.
The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO [illegible] EACH.
Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:
25 cent Ties at......15 cents. | 75 cent Ties......at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at......25 cents. | $1 Ties at......50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen
COLLARS
at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen. A good Shirt at $1; the best at $3. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.
Late of Seventh Regiment [illegible]

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS. In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. [illegible] bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 [illegible] bounty.
Company Headquarters No. 237 Broadway. Recruiting offices—No. 179 9th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.
JOHN S. CUTTER, Captain,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.
1st Lieutenant, JAMES SANFORD.
2d Lieutenant, GEO. FOSTER,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY A. HEADQUARTERS, NO 481 3D-AV.—FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.—Recruits will be received into this regiment for nine months. Young men of good moral character desiring to join will receive all necessary information at the headquarters No. 481 3d-av. In addition to the City bounty of $50, $10 will be given to all who join this company. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.
NICHOLAS BREWER, JOSEPH B. STEVENSON, } Lieutenants.

$50 CASH DOWN!
$100 AT THE END OF THE WAR.
RECRUITS WANTED FOR EITHER NINE MONTHS OR FOR THE WAR.
Young men of good character wanted to join this company, which is rapidly filling up. Call at headquarters, No. 830 Broadway, and give us your names without delay.
REV. M. C. KEMPSEY,
Captain Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

GRAND WAR MEETING.
34TH-ST. DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,
Between 8th and 9th avs.
Rev. Peter Striker, Rev. Dr. Hare, Prof. Lindsey, and several other distinguished speakers, are arranged for the occasion. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
CAPT. WOODWARD, Ironsides,
823 Broadway, and Continental Hall, 8th-av. and 34th-st.

WAR MEETING.
THE MONITOR COMPANY OF THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
This Company will hold a grand War Meeting at Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square and 15th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2. Theo. Tilton, Esq.; Rev. Robt. M. Hatfield, Rev. Alfred Cookman, and Rev. J. P. Newman, will address the meeting.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B.
NINE MONTHS' MEN.
TEN DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY
Will be paid to recruits enlisting in this company. Headquarters, No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway.
Capt. DAVID T. TERRY.

UNION WAR MEETING.—A UNION MEETING of all desirous to aid in filling up Company E, IRONSIDES Regiment, Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Captain, will be held in the South Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. Burlingham's,) in 25th-st., between Seventh and Eighth avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The following speakers will positively address the meeting: Rev. Dr. Gillette, Rev. Dr. Burlingham, Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Rev. M. C. Kempsey, Maj. W. H. L. Barnes, and others. All who wish to aid in filling up this noble regiment are earnestly invited to attend.

A WAR MEETING WILL BE HELD IN the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (between Grand and Hester sts.) THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to aid in recruiting Company K of the Ironsides Regiment. The public are invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Company headquarters No. 359 Grand-st.
D. S. MAPES, Captain.
JOHN F. CRAFT, THOS. K. ALFORD, } Lieutenants.

"IRONSIDES REGIMENT."—REV. T. RALLSTON SMITH, lately returned from a trip to Europe, will speak at the war meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st. Meeting commences at 8 o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—All members of this Regiment wishing to reenlist for nine months, will do well to see Capt. WOODWARD and J. D. G. WILKES, late Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, at their headquarters, 823 Broadway.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B—NINE MONTHS' MEN.—Ten dollars in addition to all other bounties, will be paid to all recruits enlisting in this company. Apply at No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HON. A. J. HAMILTON AT COOPER INSTITUTE, ON FRIDAY.—The National War Committee respectfully invite the loyal citizens of New-York to assemble at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, to hear from their patriotic and distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, late representative from that State to the Thirty-sixth Congress, recently escaped from the rebel authority, some account of the condition of the Unionists of Texas, and of the atrocities practiced upon them by the Confederate Government, and their demand that the war be prosecuted with vigor, to the destruction of rebels and the speedy relief of the Union men of the South.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

POLITICAL.

UNION CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, THE PATRIOTIC AND GALLANT SOLDIER OF THE UNION, FOR GOVERNOR.

A meeting will be held at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st. (Republican Central Committee Rooms) on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify and indorse the nominations of the Republican and Union State Conventions. We cordially invite the Wadsworth Clubs of the neighboring Wards to participate with us. The meeting will be addressed by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER, Esq., and others.
(Signed)
T. G. CHURCHILL,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JAMES KELLY,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
A. S. CHAMBERLAIN,
AARON FRANK,
H. J. A. KOERNER,
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr.,
WM. H. HALL,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
E. P. COWLES,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
GEO. H. FRANKLIN,
EMIL KIRCHNER,
W. E. WARREN,
WM. ATKINSON,
JAS. T. HA[illegible],
PHILIP CA[illegible].

A MEETING OF THE SIXTEENTH [illegible] UNION ASSOCIATION will be held [illegible] Hotel, corner of 9th-av. and [illegible] EVENING, 2d inst., at 8 o'clock. [illegible] of members is requested. [illegible]
JAMES A[illegible]

S.-T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLA[illegible]
They purify, [illegible]
They create a [illegible]
They are an [illegible]
They overcome [illegible]
They strengthen [illegible]
They prevent [illegible]
They purify the [illegible]
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera [illegible]
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head[illegible]
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.
Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. [illegible] Court-st., [illegible]
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. [illegible] Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-[illegible]

S.-T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. [illegible] by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING [illegible]
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]
Established 1840. For Specimens by Mail, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some superior servants, whose reference are to the first families in Brooklyn, and will be found most desirable; also, for some neat and efficient waitresses, housemaids and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new spacious offices, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business—making the best of soups, all kinds of meats, games, jellies, desserts, &c. [illegible]

[illegible] iron, [illegible] in a small family [illegible] her business; the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as Cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference for seven years from her last place. Call at No. 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call, for two days, in the corset store, No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable women, situations—one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; will assist with washing; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A FIRST-class private family, by a person who understands cooking in all its branches—boning, larding, jellies, creams of all kinds; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 9th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman; a good bread, biscuit and pastry maker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 175 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook. She thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 213 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, by a young girl that has the very best of City reference, and has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 443 6th-st., first floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HAVING the best of reference, wishes a situation in a private family; best of testimonials given as to character, competency, &c. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 3d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted as cook and laundress; has the best of City references from her last place; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 161 Grand-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant young woman, as cook; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 98 West 18th-st., till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK IN A PRIVATE family, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 16 University-pl., from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable German woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress; understands her duties and has the best references. Call at 112 3d-st., fourth story, Room No. 30.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation in a private family, as above; understands meats, soups, game, jellies and pastry, and all kinds of fish; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required. Can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 Seventh-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can embroider and make dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait upon a lady, or take charge of one child; no objections to travel or go to Cuba for the Winter. Can produce satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 15 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, and assist in fine washing and ironing, or is fully competent to take charge of children; has the best of City reference from where she lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner McDougal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 130 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Irish girl wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a respectable private family; can do all sorts of embroidery; none need apply but a respectable person. Can be seen, for two days, at M. MAGUIRE'S, rear, No. 187 Spring-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a most respectable Protestant woman; she understands all kinds of family sewing; would not object to do light chamberwork, or take the care of one or two grown children. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 99 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS wishes a situation in a private family by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call at No. 222 East 21st-st., corner 1st-av.

AS PROFESSED DRESSMAKER.—A SITuation wanted by a highly respectable young woman as professed dressmaker, or as seamstress and chambermaid; can give the best of references from her former employers. Call at No. 60 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS MILLINER AND TRIMMER.—A SITuation wanted, by a competent milliner and trimmer, to work and board in the house; a pleasant home most desired; reference exchanged. Address MILLINER, No. 73 West 17th-st., for three days, stating salary given.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 86 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse, by a competent Protestant person; can take the entire charge of a baby; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable woman wishes a place as nurse and seamstress; eight years reference from her last place. Apply at No. 146 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good City reference from her last place, where she lived three years and six months. Inquire at No. 164 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork. Apply at No. 745 East 35th-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 150 East 24th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young married woman, as wet nurse; no objection to the country; good reference given if required. Call, for three days, at No. 5 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing and ironing; has City reference, and has worked for families for the last three years; she would like to have some gentlemen's washing also. Call at No. 410 3d-av., top floor, front room; can be seen at any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do fine washing in [illegible] manner; can operate on the sewing machine; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking and [illegible]; has the most satisfactory City reference. Call or address No. 19 West [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—[illegible] situation wanted as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would do part of other work for exercise, in a respectable private family. Can be seen at No. 107 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family to do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing; she would go as laundress in a small family; is very capable, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing, if required; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 125 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to see to children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English young woman, thoroughly competent, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse and chambermaid; the best City reference. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 195 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 160 East 31st-st., north side.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and chambermaid; best reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or regular waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 146 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; has the best references. Call at No. 148 3d-av., over the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waitress alone; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best recommendations from her last places. Call for two days at No. 35 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City references. Call at No. 127 West 48th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 325 West 26th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; is a thorough laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; wages, $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands fluting, and has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 120 26th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can give good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 74 Irving-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as housekeeper, by an English person, who has had several years' experience; would take the charge of a gentleman's house, private boarding-house, or hotel; has lived with some of the first families in the City; distance no object, if healthy. Address, for three days, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Apply at No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, in a private family, as first-class waitress or chambermaid; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a competent young woman to do waiting and chamberwork, or do the housework of a very small family; understands her work perfectly well. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 Perry-st.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN THE City or country as companion to a lady, or would take charge of one or two children, and be generally useful. References given. Address META, Box 115 *Times* office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—SITUation wanted, by a young man as gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety from his last employer; high wages no object to a good place. Address D. M., COACHMAN, for two days, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment wanted as head gardener and farmer by a practical man, long time foreman on first-class places; wife will attend dairy, poultry, &c. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A COMPETENT MAN WANTS a situation as a farmer; has been head farmer on a large place for three years. Address FORKER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office, or No. 319 4th-av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a Protestant man, with excellent character from his last employers; is an excellent waiter at table; has lived in the best families in the old country; is a tasty working man; examine his references. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, or till engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN OF LONG experience in the care and management of horses, is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; he is of good habits, and has the best of City references. A note addressed to M. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man, who understands the business well; has no objection to take care of a cow and make himself useful; has good City and country references. Call or address J. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands the care of horses. Address P. C. D., at R. Campbell's, harness-maker, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN COACHman, experienced, best references, would like a situation as such. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st., on Washington Parade-ground.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, by man and wife, situations; the man as coachman or gardener; wife as first-rate cook; both thoroughly understand their business; have no objections to the country, and have the best of City reference from last employers. Address J. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an experienced and respectable single man, a Protestant. Address J. P., at Mr. Keppiu's, No. 252 4th-av. and 20th-st.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

LAW CLERK WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] to act as managing clerk in an office in this [illegible]. Address Box No. 1,60[illegible] Post-office, in handwriting [illegible]ant, stating extent of experience, references and [illegible] expected.

A NURSE.—NURSE WANTED TO GO WEST.—[illegible]lish, Scotch or American, experienced and kind, and willing to do also some sewing; a middle-aged woman preferred. To such a person, good wages and a comfortable home are offered. Satisfactory reference required. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—WANTED, two first-class Protestant servants, one as laundress, the other as waitress; none but those who thoroughly understands their business and can give undoubted references from their last places as to capacity, honesty and industry need apply at No. 42 East 24th-st.

A GROCERY MAN.—WANTED, IN THE GROcery business, in 6th-av., a young man capable and willing to do anything that is required of him; references from good and respectable persons will be exacted. Address GROCER, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant German or English woman, who has good reference, as a thorough cook and good washer and ironer. May apply at No. 183 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

A BOOKSELLER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the retail book and stationery business. Address Box No. 4,571 General Post-office, with full particulars.

CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED.—A GOOD CUSTOM cutter, possessing some influence, may make a favorable arrangement by applying to CONKLIN & BAYLES, No. 18 4th-av.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, THIS MORNING, boys accustomed to feed on Adams and cylinder presses. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN'S, 1 Spruce-st.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED; REFerence required; an Englishman preferred. Inquire of THOS. SMITH, No. 122 Fulton-st., before 10 A. M.

WANTED.—A WOMAN TO ATTEND AN INVAlid lady, living a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 32 Whitehall-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANufacture chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 685 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF three persons, residing in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., desires a sufficient number of select boarders to form an agreeable social circle. None need apply except of the highest respectability. References exchanged. Address HOME, Station F.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; also the Navy-yard. Terms moderate. Gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING on their own premises, will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms spacious and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square; also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE LITTLE GIRLS can be accomodated with board and tuition in a private family of refinement, where every attention will be bestowed upon their health, mental and moral culture. Address E. P. H., No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARTIAL BOARD WITH ROOM WANTED—By a young gentleman, in a private family, in Brooklyn, between the City Hall and Fulton Ferry; morning and evening meals only, with dinner on Sunday. A christian family preferred. Location and room must be pleasant. Address G. M., Box 167 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant, in a quiet and strictly private family. Three or four rooms are required. The location must be unexceptionable. Address A. B., Box 2484 P. O.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FUR-NISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND well-furnished rooms, in a modern house, desirably located, would rent two or more to gentlemen, without board. Responsible parties requiring such accommodations will receive an answer by addressing B. J., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED APARTMENTS for gentlemen may be obtained with a private family, residing at No. 29 Washington-place, with partial board, if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

PARENTS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, officers in the army, or parties going abroad, who desire to provide a comfortable home for their children, where they will receive the care and attention of a competent and respectable lady, and have an opportunity of attending schools in this City, may learn further particulars by addressing CARROLL, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

ON

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

NO. 300 CANAL-ST.

THE WHISPER FROM THE
BRIDAL ALTAR
is a recognition of our rights and our duties.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETTS
INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS.
The Veil is simple and graceful.
Bonnet-frames and Hoop-skirts in Season.
No. 759 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF LIEUT. W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 14th Infantry, U. S. A., and Aid to Gen. Sykes, who has been missing since the battle of Aug. 30, near Centreville, Va. It has been reported that papers belonging to an officer of the name of Chamberlain, who fell in the above action, were delivered to a soldier supposed to belong to the 5th New-York Volunteers, (Duryee's Zouaves,) for which a liberal reward will be paid on delivery at the office of Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN, PHELPS & CO., No. 103 Front-st., New-York.

MRS. ANN COX, FORMERLY ANN WHITCHURCH, spinster, who left England in or about October, 1842, in the steamer *Britannia*, from Liverpool for Boston or Halifax, North America, with a Mr. Burdekin, (under the assumed names of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke,) is requested to communicate with Messrs. HAMMOND & NEPHEW, Newspaper Agents, No. 27 Lombard-st., London, England. If the said Ann Cox be dead, any person furnishing legal evidence of her death and burial will be remunerated and reimbursed all proper expenses.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOtice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District.

I have arranged said District into sixteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

For Division No. 1.—Theodore A. Coles, No. 105 Broad, corner of Water-street, second floor. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Battery-place, State-street, Pearl-street, Old-slip, branch of Old-slip, south of Franklin Market and the water-lines of the East and North Rivers.

For Division No. 2.—Patrick Henry Baker, No. 18 William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Bowling-Green, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green, Beaver-street, Pearl-street and State-street.

For Division No. 3—Frederick G. Ritter, No. 56 West, corner of Rector-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Rector-street, Broadway, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Battery-place, and the North River water-line.

For Division No. 4—George W. Smith, No. 46 Exchange-place, Room No. 8. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by centre lines of Wall-street, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green and Broadway.

For Division No. 5—Theodore Ritter, No. 111 Broadway. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Broadway, Rector-street and North River water-line.

For Division No. 6—Isaac E. Smith, No. 12 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway.

For Division No. 7—James D. Warner, No. 120 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Maiden-lane, East River water-line, and centre lines of Old slip, south of Franklin Market and Pearl-street.

For Division No. 8—George R. Hill, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street, Room No. 6, to have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, William-street, Liberty-street, Broadway and Park-row.

For Division No. 9.—Townsend W. Burtis, No. 62 Fulton-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, Maiden-lane, Liberty-street and William-street.

For Division No. 10—James M. Burtis, No. 183 Water-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street East River water-line, and the centre lines of Maiden-lane and Pearl-street.

For Division No. 11—William Dymock, No. 96 Cliff-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Frankfort-street, Pearl street, Beekman-street, and Park-row.

For Division No. 12—William Henry Wallace, No. 108 Hague-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Pearl-street and Chatham-street.

For Division No. 13—J. I. Gascoigne, No. 308 Pearl-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Roosevelt-street, East River water-line, and centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, and Oak-street.

For Division No. 14—Asa G. Alexander, No. 15 Oliver-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, Oak-street, Pearl-street, Chatham-street, Bowery, and Division-street.

For Division No. 15—James A. Messinger, No. 191 South-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Roosevelt-street and Oak-street.

For Division No. 16—R. Kerr, No. 130 Broadway. To have charge of the islands situated in the harbor of New-York, known as Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis' Islands.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the sixty-fourth section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the sixty-eighth section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 130 Broadway.

S. P. GILBERT, Assessor,
Thirty-second District, New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOtice is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Ninth Collection District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," that I have arranged said district into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers. And have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors, for the several divisions as hereby given:

First Division—Embraces all the territory in the County of New-York north of the line of 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River. Alexander N. Lewis, Assistant-Assessor, residence corner of 152d-st. and 11th-av. Office corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Second Division—Is bounded north and east by 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River, thence by Harlem River to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 125th-st.; south by 125th-st. and west by Hudson River. John H. Porter, Assistant Assessor—residence 3d-av., near 125th-st. Office in Washington Hall, No 1,951 3d-av.

Third Division—Is bounded north by 125th-st., east by 3d-av., south by 86th-st. and west by Hudson River. William E. Waring, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 9th-av., between 95th and 96th sts. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Fourth Division—Is bounded north and east by Harlem River and south and west by a line commencing at 86th-st., on Harlem River, running thence along 86th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to Harlem River. William T. B. Milliken, Assistant Assessor, residence 120th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Office in Washington Hall, No. 1,951 3d-av.

Fifth Division—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 75th-st., and west by the line of 6th-av. John A. Douglas, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Sixth Division—Is bounded north by 75th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 59th-st., and west by the line of 6th-av. Dennis McCabe, Assistant Assessor, residence and office, corner of 70th-st. and 3d-av.

Seventh Division—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 4[illegible]th-st., and west by 6th-av. Benoné H. Howell, Assistant Assessor; residence and office, 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 7½ to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Eighth Division—Is bounded north by 49th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 40th-st., and west by 6th-av. Stephen A. Utterly, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 56 West 45th st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.

Ninth Division—Is bounded north by 45th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 40th-st., and west by Hudson River. Dow S. Kittle, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 69 West 43d-st.; office, 741 6th-av.

Tenth Division—Is bounded north by 49th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 45th-st., and west by Hudson River. Gustavus Friedeborn, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 163 West 46th-st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.

Eleventh Division—Is bounded north by 58th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 49th-st., and west by Hudson River. Patrick O. Dea, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 276 West 51st-st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Twelfth Division—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by the line of 6th-av., south by 59th-st. and west by Hudson River. Richard Pelton, Assistant Assessor; residence, Falkland's Hotel, Broadway, between 58th and 6[illegible]th sts.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Thirteenth Division—Consists of Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands, and No. 741 6th-av. H. P. Franklin, Assistant Assessor; residence and office, No. 741 6th-av.

In all cases the Divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership, or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on. Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessors a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 741 6th-av.

HOMER FRANKLIN,
Assessor for the Ninth Collection District.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS, COMMON COUNCIL.—The following resolution, offered by Alderman Froment, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, will be considered before the Committee on FRIDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to confer with the military authorities and others to devise a plan for the promotion of military organizations in the several Wards of the City, and that they also be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of making an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purchase of arms, that we may be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens in any emergency.

The Committee trust to receive a prompt response on the part of our citizens to the proper discussion of a matter so highly beneficial at this time.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.

Alex. H. Keech, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

jy3-law14wTh.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOtice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said district into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

DIVISION NO. 1.

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.

(General Office, No. 169 5th-av., corner 22d-st.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	RESIDENCE.	ASSESS'S DIST.	WARD.	BOUNDARIES.
Abraham Powelson	173 9th-av	1st Dist.	18th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
James Bleecker	163 5th-av	2d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Oliver G. Hilliard	[illegible] Madison-av	3d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
John M. Robinson	87 East 25th-st.	4th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 3d avs.
Robert S. Tate	3d-av., cor. 24th-st., Compton House	5th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
Nath'l Pierce	316 3d-av	6th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
W. Clinton Enos	324 1st-av	7th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Av. A and 1st av.
Jacob B. Bacon	230 East 18th-st	8th Dist.		Between 14th st. to river, Avs. A, B and C.
John Fetretch	304 2d-av	9th Dist.	21st ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Thomas W. Gibson	223 East 31st-st	10th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
George O. Bartlett	516 3d av	11th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d, Lexington and 4th avs.
J. Watson Averill	14 East 31st-st	12th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
Benjamin Galbraith	12 West 36th-st	13th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Robert H. Bleakley	10[illegible] West 34th-st	14th Dist.	20th Ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
James F. Le Baron	146 West 33d-st	15th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Ansel C. Loomis	[illegible] 8th-av	16th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs.
Howard Chilton	317 9th av	17th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 9th and 10th avs.
Edward Bleecker	333 10th-av	18th Dist.		Between 26th and 33d sts., 10th and 11th avs., to river.
[illegible]	283 West 38th-st	19th Dist.		Between 33d and 40th sts., 10th and 11th avs., to river.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them, of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant-Assessor of the assessment divisions in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant-Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, No. 169 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor,
Collection District, State of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORNELIUS DESMOND, Chm'n.
ABRAHAM LENT,
JOHN HEALY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN D'ESTIMAUVILLE is no longer in our employment, and all persons are hereby forbidden to pay him any money on account of the New-York and Brooklyn Saw-mill and Lumber Company.

JNO F. KELLY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, MY WIFE, MARGARET ELIZABETH HENCKEN, has left my house and board, without any cause or provocation; whereby, I forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any bill of her contracting from this date.

Sept. 29, 1862. JOHN HENCKEN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHANCERY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN CHANCERY—Between Ross W. Wood, Alexander H. Grant and Richard D. Wood, Plaintiffs, and Robert H. Brett, James B. Davis, William D. Taylor and William Anderson, Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in this cause by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, the creditors of the said Robert H. Brett, who carried on business as a banker in the City of Toronto, Canada, and on the thirtieth day of September, 1857, made an assignment to the said other defendants for the benefit of his creditors are, before 10 of the clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 3d day of November, 1862, to come in and prove their debts before me, the undersigned Master in Ordinary of the said Court, at my chambers in Osgoode Hall in the City of Toronto, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

And 10 of the clock forenoon of Thursday, the 6th day of November next, at my said chambers is appointed for proceeding upon the said claims, and if not then allowed the same will be heard and adjudicated upon at my said chambers at 10 of the clock, forenoon of Tuesday, the 11th day of November next.

Dated the eighth day of September, 1862.

(Signed) A. N. BUELL.

JOHN HECTOR, Plaintiff's Sol.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
je19-law6mTh* WILLIAM MACKEY. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

jy24-law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
ap17-law6mTh* WM. BRUCE, }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

C. R. MARVIN & SON HAVING THIS DAY admitted Mr. T. H. MARVIN as a member of their firm, will continue the Commission Business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & SONS,

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862. No. 17 William-st.

Charles R. Marvin,
Charles H. Marvin,
Tasker H. Marvin.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of THURSTON & MARLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by THOMAS S. MARLOR.

N. THURSTON, Jr.,
THOMAS S. MARLOR.

NOTICE.—L. L. BRITTON AND T. F. WARNER have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BRITTON & WARNER, for the purpose of transacting a General Brokerage, Stock Commission and Collecting Business. BRITTON & WARNER, No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad-st.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. JOHN BANVARD will read a paper before the Society, at its rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 2d of October, 1862, at 8 o'clock, upon the *Flow of the Mississippi River*, (illustrated by diagrams.)

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOSS STEVEDORES' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK will meet at No. 175 South-st., on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, 1862, at 6:30 P. M., as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of E. R. JACKSON, President.

C. A. Persons, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

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FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CABINET OF MINerals, consisting of 1,200, in all departments. Price $600. Apply to JOHN M. CLAWSON, 136 Spring-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences; the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Canterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 27 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the uretha and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
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STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., Sept. 23, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at this Bureau until 6 o'clock P. M. of the 21st October next. These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction," &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the article; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

In class No. 11 and those following if a quantity in addition equal to the face of the contract is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 23d September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.
Signature, A. B.
Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee, that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, { C. D. / E. F.
Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.
Signature, G. H.
Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from a law of the United States, approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such order or contract may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 13. Ash Plank and Boards, No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts; No. 16. Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 34. Tools for Stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44 Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous—Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, Ship Chandlery for construction; Class A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; C. Lard Oil; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvass; I. Cotton Canvass; P. Twine; K. Leather; H. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipment; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 16. Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry; No. 18. Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin. No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch and Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow and Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils and Stoves; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Flax and Cotton Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; P. Tar for Ropewalk; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood; U. Ox Hides for rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 5. White Oak Knees; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 12. White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16. Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress; No. 18. Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 21. Cedar; No. 22. Mahogany; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores, &c.; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank, Boards &c.; No. 13. Ash Logs and Planks; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. White Heart Hickory Capstan Bars; No. 16. Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress, Cedar Boards; No. 18. Locust; No. 20. Black Spruce Spar Timber; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, hair, cloth, and Ship Chandlery for construction; A. Iron Rivets for Boilers; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvass; I. Cotton Canvass; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Store Equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11. White Pine; No. 13. Ash Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. Staves and Headings; No. 21. Poplar; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin, Solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 42. Oakum; No. 43. Pitch, Tar; No. 44 Brown Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Drygoods, Ship Chandlery, &c., for construction; No. 48 Tanks and Galleys; No. 49. Ingot Copper; No. 50. Chain Iron; No. 51. Poles; No. 52. Bellows; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G. Cooking Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvass; I. Cotton Canvass; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; P. Gas Pipe for steamer fitting; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK, OR LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua.

Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.

The subsistence is to consist of uncooked rations—the raw rations—which consists of the following, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or, one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of corn-meal; and at the rate to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.

Dessicated potatoes or dessicated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when those articles cannot be issued; or they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the dépôt; fresh beef may be issued as often as the commanding officer may require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat.

Each bid will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."

Good and ample security will be required. It will not be obligatory to receive the lowest bid.

J. T. SPRAGUE, Major 1st Infantry U. S. A.
Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,

Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,

Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

FIRST ARTISTS' SALE OF THE SEASON.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his gallery adjoining salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., a large collection of magnificent original modern Oil-Paintings, contributed by the artists themselves for this sale. Among the collection will be found

"Mercy's Dream," by D. M. Carter.
"Flushing the Covey," by W. J. Hayes.
"The Bereavement," by Wm. Morgan.
"The Angel's Whisper," by D. M. Carter.

Also, choice specimens by Wm. Hart, Louis R. Mignot, J. O. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, P. Lacroix, H. Feuchsel, J. Jameson, J. A. Hows, J. A. Parker, Jr., N. B. Kittell, R. M. Pratt, R. L. Pyne, Mrs. Eliza Greatereaux, J. H. Cafferty, R. J. Pattison, W. R. Miller, A. Wydeveld, Van Beest, A. F. Tate, J. B. Blondel, Marcus Waterman, Paola Manzoni, E. S. Beaulieu, Newman, Heckkin, William McEwan, Dr. Ruggles, J. Kyle, Van Ingen, Madison, Bonfield of Philadelphia, Jacobi, Dyke, Smete, Penblock of Paris, L. S. Verveur, Dervy, G. Moose, Anneli and others.

The attention of connoisseurs is respectfully requested to this sale.

The public are respectfully requested to visit the Gallery, where the above paintings are now on exhibition with catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

14	Humboldt Ins.	$100	65	American Coal Co	$25
50	Rutgers Ins. Co.	25	50	St. Nicholas Bank	100
40	Grocers' Ins Co	50	50	Grand-st. & N. R.	50
25	Commerce Ins. Co.	100	50	Northwestern Ins. Co.	50
39	Chatham Bank	25	20	Fulton Ins. Co	25
10	Second-avenue R.	100	20	Hope Ins. Co.	50
10	Continental Ins. Co.	100	20	Corn Exchange Bank.	100

$2,000 Amboy, Lansing and Frasuse Bay Free Land Bonds.

$1,000 Col. Piqua and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

$3,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.

$5,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—A. M. CRYSTALAR, auctioneer, will sell this day (THURSDAY), Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery, a large assortment, as above, being the stock of a dealer, consisting in part of fine gold and silver hunting and open face patent and detached levers, double time, duplex cylinders and ladies' enameled watches; fine gold cluster and single stone diamond, emerald and ruby bracelets, earrings brooches, pins, rings, and necklaces; gold guard, fob and vest chains; gold rings, pins, earrings, bracelets, spectacles, studs and sleeve buttons, armlets, charms, seals and keys; also plated ware, pistols, Fancy goods, &c., &c; one silver plated show case and one iron safe.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mirrors, sofa-beds, cottage suites, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, stoves, billiard balls, chandeliers, &c.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and gaiters at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., comprising a prime assortment of fresh goods, suitable for City and country trade.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie N. Y.
LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and pailiasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, Manufacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—1,000 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government. Said horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a-half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned. AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, Nos. 71 and 73 East 24th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY wagon, leather top, made by Parker, will be sold low. Apply at WAIT'S stable, No. 381 4th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $71,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $27,000.
J. M. FORBES, }
N. THAYER, } Trustees.
H. H. HUNNEWELL, }

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, series A, due on the 1st October, will be paid at the Bank of North America, (less the Government tax of three per cent.,) on and after that date.
B. TOAREY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862. }

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) F. G. QUEVEDO, Sec'y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862. }

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.—A GENTLEMAN, who understands thoroughly the business, and has good Western connections, will put in $50,000 cash capital with a house doing a safe business. The advertiser believes this an excellent opportunity for reliable parties to extend their business. Communications will be regarded entirely confidential. Address H. S. C., Box No. 1,180 Post-office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENTIST, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, NOW DOING a first-rate business, will be sold with or without stock. The watch work and jobbing will twice pay all expenses. Rent cheap. Location unsurpassed. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address for one week, WATCHMAKER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.

NOTICE.—Seats may be secured at the Box Office three days in advance of the evening's performance.

THE ELEVENTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His first appearance this season as
LEAR,
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of the same name.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH..........as..........EDGAR
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
KING LEAR.

EDWIN FORREST..........as	LEAR
Edgar	Mr. J. McCullough
Edmund	Mr. R. L. Shewell
Goneril	Mme. Ponisi
Regan	Miss Mary Wells
Cordelia	Mrs. Gladstane

Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, 1862,
the twelfth appearance of
EDWIN FORREST,
who, for the first and only time this season, will make his appearance as
ROLLA,
in Sheridan's pictorial and romantic tragedy of
PIZARRO.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, and EVERY EVENING during the week. GREAT SUCCESS of SENORITA CUBAS, in the drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
CUBAS sustains THREE CHARACTERS, and fights a combat, supported by a DRAMATIC COMPANY. CUBAS will execute a GREEK DANCE and a SPANISH DANCE. The pantomime of KIM KA; also, PROMENADE MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Admission only 25 cents.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.

The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND CONCERT, this season, of the celebrated Pianist, MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at IRVING HALL.

A number of eminent vocal and instrumental artists have been engaged to assist Mr. Gottschalk in a series of entirely new and brilliant programmes. Among other artists,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
An American contralto of undoubted talent, will have the honor of making her first appearance in this City.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the Favorite Baritone.
Mr. Louis Schreiber, | Mr. Joseph Noll,
Mr. F. Bergner, | Mr. George Matzka,
Mr. H. C. Timm, | Mr. Anton Ryer.
Musical Director..........MR. THEODORE THOMAS
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats, the sale of which will commence on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, at
BEER & SCHIRMER'S..........No. 701 Broadway.
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS'..........No. 769 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S..........No. 7 Nassau-st.
AND AT IRVING HALL.

HELMSMULLER'S
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

F. B. HELMSMULLER begs to inform the Haute Volée of New-York and Brooklyn that he has returned to the City, and is again prepared to furnish, during the ensuing season, the latest fashionable music for concerts, private parties, weddings, sociables, receptions, &c., &c.

Any number and every class of instruments that may be desired furnished.

Orders received only by
F. B. HELMSMULLER,
No. 181 Mulberry-st., near Broome.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.

Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA..........Saturday..........Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday..........Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGT'N..........Saturday..........Oct. 18.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. Ivon Sanser Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 4. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $128; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........Sep 13 | MONDAY..........Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50.
Passage money to Havana..........70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,)
O'Keefe's favorite Comedy of
WILD OATS,
With a very effective distribution.

Rover	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir George Thunder	Mr. Mark [illegible]
Harry Thunder	Mr. [illegible]
John Dory	Mr. Charles [illegible]
Sim	Mr. John [illegible]
Ephraim Smooth	Mr. [illegible]
Farmer Gammon	Mr. Geo. H[illegible]
Banks	Mr. [illegible]
Lady Amaranth	[illegible]
Jane Gammon	Miss Mary [illegible]

SPLENDID VARIETY PROGRAMME.
FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY—JOHN BULL.
MONDAY—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—MONEY.
Mr. WALLACK
Is happy to state that the attraction of the fine
OLD COMEDIES
Continues unabated. Many of them not yet acted at this Theatre, will be presented in the course of the next few weeks. In accordance with this arrangement and with Mr. Wallack's great desire to give his patrons
CONSTANT VARIETY,
A NEW COMEDY,
Never acted in America, is in active study and preparation to take its position among the old ones, consequently the
REPETITION OF PLAYS WILL BE VERY LIMITED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager..........JAS. M. NIXON
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.
FIRST BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
M'lle. CARLOTTA PATTI,
On which occasion she will appear in a new rôle—that of
ELVIRA
in Bellini's Chef d'ouvre,
I PURITANI.
Sig. BRIGNOLI..........as..........Arturo
Sig. MUZIO,
Musical Conductor and Director.
Sig. SCOTA,
Stage Manager.
Box Book now open.
Seats secured at
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st
General admission ONE DOLLAR. Reserved seats extra, 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 586 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The oldest established Band in the United States.
MONDAY, Sept. 29.
The new Farce, entitled THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, will be performed every evening this week.
George Christy..........as..........Jocko
George Christy and his unrivaled Troupe in a varied and entertaining bill.
A GRAND MATINEE,
Every SATURDAY, commencing at 3; Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes $3 and $4; Children to Matinées only 15 cents. No half price. Front seats reserved for ladies.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and [illegible] A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport: 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT
FOR
FORT HAMILTON AND KEYPORT.

THE STEAMER QUASSAICK leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) at 8½ o clock.
RETURNING, LEAVES KEYPORT at 2½ P. M., landing at FORT HAMILTON and CLIFFWOOD each way.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 1, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 2, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 2, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 6, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct 8, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.,
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS—WANTED to purchase, an entire set of machinery for the purpose. Address Box No. 685 New York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A magnificent Domestic Piece, by J. B. Buckstone, called
CAUTHLEEN, THE CARD-DRAWER;
Or, MURDER WILL OUT.
And the modern extravagant farce entitled
YOUNG AMERICA.
EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK, at 3 o'clock.
CLAUDE MARCEL, THE IDIOT OF TARBES,
EVERY EVENING AT 7½.
THE BRILLIANTLY-COLORED TROPICAL FISHES are the admiration of every one, and are regarded as
THE MARVELS OF NATURE.
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, the [illegible] [illegible] in the world, says "they are highly [illegible] [illegible] point of view." The collection embraces
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
PEACOCK FISH, or FOUR-EYED [illegible],
SQUIRREL FISH, [illegible]
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, SPANISH LADY,
COW FISH, PORCUPINE FISH,
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE,
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES, or SEA FLOWERS,
PARROT FISH, GROUPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant.
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, on
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) Oct 2
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his
FOURTH APPEARANCE
since his return from Europe, in his great rôle of
HAMLET.
FRIDAY EVENING,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as
OTHELLO.
During Mr. Booth's engagement, seats may be secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.

The subscribers have opened two large warerooms at No. 758 Broadway, New-York, where may be always found a large stock of their superior pianofortes, at moderate prices, and fully warranted for five years. Sold at wholesale and retail. New pianos to let, and the rent allowed, if purchased within a year. Persons favoring us with a call cannot fail to be suited in style, quality and price.
HAINES BROTHERS.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6⅔ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

$165 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—worth $300—7-octave, carved moldings, overstrung, and all modern improvements, very little used, like new. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th av.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at No. 758 BROADWAY, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Rochester, N. Y., eight acres of the best Land in the county, containing three thousand fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, a grapery, and every variety of small fruits. A first-class cottage house with seven rooms on first floor, besides bath-room, pantry and closets, with four lodging-rooms on second story. A good barn, carriage-house, ice-house and sheds; a good well, three cisterns, all well built.

The above land lies within one and a half miles of the Post-office, with sidewalks to the door. The above property will be sold for $10,000. Inquire of LEWIS BURTIS, on the premises, Genesee-st., Rochester, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR COTTAGES at Maspeth, Queens County, L. I., 2½ miles from the Williamsburgh ferries, at the Queens County Hotel, on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M. For terms, &c., apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS WANTED in exchange for some very desirable first-class unincumbered productive City property. Some cash will be put in if the places suit. Address, with full particulars, S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, A HANDsome English-basement house, very cheap. Apply to No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 38 Perry-st., with kitchen, &c. Rent $240 per annum. The premises can be seen between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The rooms are pleasant and commodious, and the location good.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house, between 5th and Madison avs.; may be examined from 11 to 4 o'clock; the owner would receive the rent in board. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—NO 79 WEST 26TH-ST.—THREE-STORY, brown-stone house, in tip-top order, modern and convenient, 22 by 50 feet, high stoop; possession at once. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, at No. 41 East 28th-st.; 13 rooms, with improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 12th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BLEECKER-st., near Grove-st. A nicely furnished house to a small family. Rent $—.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A PART OF PRIVATE STABLE TO let, consisting of three stalls and place for two carriages at No. 113 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL COTTAGE house within 15 minutes' walk of one of the ferries. A new house preferred. Address, stating location and terms, HAVILAND, Box No. 2,307 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL WELL-FURNISHED house in the neighborhood of Union-square, by a family of four grown persons. Rent must be moderate; possession wanted immediately. Address D. T., Box No. 61 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A family of four, within the space bounded by 4th-av., Avenue A, 4th and 18th sts. Address Box No. 1,274 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp,
SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buell's Army Again Moving Against the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Much the larger portion of Gen. BUELL's army has moved toward the interior of Kentucky, in several columns and over different roads.

Gov. MORTON, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. NOBLE, Col. STEELE, Aid-de-Camp, and Major TERRELL, Military Secretary, have concluded several days' labor, visiting the Indiana regiments in this Military Department. Indiana has forty-two regiments in Gen. BUELL's army, which have been supplied with all necessaries by Gov. MORTON.

The Democrat is informed of a slight skirmish between our troops and the rebels at Fern Church, last evening, in which the Nationals were successful.

Unreliable reports are prevalent of skirmishes further down the road, but military circles are unadvised thereof, and they are probably incorrect.

Large numbers of relations and friends of officers and soldiers, in Gen. BUELL's army, are in the city, crowding the hotels and private houses almost to suffocation.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

From Cave City to Green River—The Passage of Green River—The Fight at Munfordsville—Unionists Plundered—Capturing Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

When last I wrote you, our brave and jaded army, with their arms stacked, with three days' rations in their haversacks, and forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes, were drawn in line on the fields at Cave City. Since that time there has been no chance of getting communications through. At the time of writing, the enemy was in force on both banks of Green River, and a general engagement was expected by all, both in and out of military circles. This expectation has been disappointed, so far as a general battle is concerned. Our army, with its vast columns, divisions and artillery, commenced moving in force on Sunday near noon. Though the rebel army was thought to be posted in front, and a bloody battle was anticipated, never was an order to move forward obeyed with more cheerfulness and alacrity. They shouldered arms, and, with a shout of gladness, filed into the road, and soon Cave City and the surrounding buildings, crowded with rebel wounded and rebel prisoners, were left behind us enveloped in clouds of dust. Forward to Green River now moved our massive and steady columns. Past farms, houses and woodland, our unflinching men trudged forward with the endurance and fortitude of veterans. The Third Ohio Cavalry took the lead, then followed the divisions of THOMAS, McCOOK and CRITTENDEN. As night drew on and we approached nearer Green River, the greatest caution and prudence was observed. The skulking nature of our foes, who rely upon advantages by lying in ambush, and who, like craven cowards, spring from the cover of woods, caves and logs upon our men, made this step necessary. Six miles this side of Cave City we came to a halt. On the top of a high hill, to the eastward of our line of march, signal flags were seen waving to our front. Turning a curve in the road and ascending a slight elevation, other flags toward our advance were seen answering the ones to the eastward. Gathered around these latter flags was a knot of officers, while an interpreter of the corps was busily engaged in taking down the language of the signals. Great interest now became attached to the group around the flag, and curiosity became intense to know the meaning and purport of the signals. Presently it is whispered along the line that severe fighting is going on in front. "Forward, march!" comes quickly from each brigade commander. Our advance is some miles ahead, and our rear many miles behind. A few miles further on another halt is ordered. About the time we had stopped, messengers from the front came up with the startling announcement that the rebels had withdrawn all their forces to the north bank of Green River, and burned the railroad bridge over that stream, and that Munfordsville would be burned as they evacuated the town. Blank astonishment and wonder marked the countenances of our officers and men, who had vainly tried to measure arms with them in battle ever since they left Battle Creek, and who had chased them through Tennessee and a part of North Alabama. After a brief halt our dusty march was resumed.

Just before night began to spread her dark folds over the dense woods and deep ravines that abound as the south bank of Green River is approached, we came upon the ground where our advanced cavalry, the Third Ohio, sustained by a section of two guns, came up with the rear of the enemy. Everything about us bore evidence of the terrible work of death that had been going on. Fences were literally demolished, and the splintered rails scattered in every direction. Saplings and trees were divested of their branches and foliage, and bent and twisted [illegible]. The ground was torn and ploughed by the fierce onset of the horses, and the [illegible] effect of bullet and [illegible] was strewn with dead horses, [illegible] in the ground, mangled in a [illegible] manner. Extreme caution now became [illegible], as night was closing in upon us, and we [illegible] what destruction might be ahead. We saw seven or eight horses stretched immediately on the [illegible]; one we observed with a large hole through his [illegible], seemingly pierced through with a six-pounder [illegible] ball. On we proceeded, occasionally coming [illegible] brief halt in the road, surrounded by gloomy [illegible] towering hills. Five miles south of Green River Gen. BUELL and his Staff had passed us and [illegible] to the advance. At 11 o'clock we had ascended the tops of the last range of hills that skirt the south bank of Green River. The scene that now opened upon us was truly inspiring. The magnificent divisions of Gens. McCOOK and WOOD had already crossed the river and bivouacked upon the slopes of the hills ascending from the opposite banks. Their long line of camp fires lit up the country for miles, up and down the river, and tinged the forest foliage with varied reflections. Behind us, and to the right of us, loomed the Green River hills in dark and solemn majesty; to our left was the silent earthwork and close by the stockade where the gallant WILDER surrendered his brave command of four thousand men to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy after having killed and wounded eight hundred of their men; to our right was Green River railroad bridge, yet smoking and burning, the wooden portion of the structure having been fired by the vandals who would subjugate Kentucky. The entire scene was melancholy and impressive. After a short pause upon the hill, the descent was made and the passage of Green River began. One entire division, commanded by Gen. CRITTENDEN, passed the river, with the ammunition wagons and ambulances, without accident, and entered Munfordsville at midnight. The Eleventh Brigade, with which I rode, consisting of the Eleventh Kentucky, Col. HAWKINS, the Nineteenth Ohio, Col. [illegible]SWORTH, the Ninth Kentucky, Col. B. C. GRIDER, and the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Col. [illegible], is commanded by Col. SAMUEL BEATTY, Acting Brigadier, and the cool, deliberate and precise manner in which every evolution was performed elicited the highest commendations. Midnight and in Munfordsville, with not a rebel soldier, save prisoners, near us! A half mile this side the town we bivouacked for the night, near the old burying-ground. Without tents, and on the most stinted rations, our men threw themselves upon their blankets, with no shelter but the heavens above them, to snatch a few hours of brief repose. They were hungry, worn and jaded, yet uncomplaining; they lay down at 1 o'clock, expecting reveille at 4 o'clock in the morning. At dawn, on the morning of the 21st, our brave boys prepared a hasty cup of coffee, drank it down with fragments of hard crackers, and again fell into line. I mounted my horse, rode into Munfordsville and crossed Green River. The [illegible] fire poured from the earthworks and stockade on the south bank of the river, by Col. WILDER, upon his rebel assailants, from evidences around, has certainly not been surpassed during this war. The ground and the trees are riddled and perforated, where the rebels were mowed down in their repeated attempts upon the works. One rebel company, I am told by a participant in the fight, was allowed to approach within ten paces of the works, when WILDER ordered his men to fire. A blaze of death immediately followed. That company lost in killed and wounded all but four of its men. The southern extremity of the railroad bridge is in ruins. This is the same portion that BUCKNER destroyed last year; it was reconstructed of wood, and when forced to fly before our advancing forces, their friends applied the torch to it. All around this region, a wide-spread scene of desolation marks the vandalism of the rebels. By inquiry, I ascertain that in the fight of yesterday on the south bank of the river, we killed a rebel Captain and captured a member of HARDEE's Staff, killed nine privates and took about seventy prisoners. Since camping at Cave City, we have taken, by skirmishing and surprising the enemy's outposts, near 700 prisoners, several officers, and quite a number of horses. Near Green River we captured a medicine chest, containing lint and medicines, which in their haste the enemy was compelled to leave behind by the roadside. The rebels, at Munfordsville, took the keys of stores belonging to Union men, and appropriated their contents at pleasure, paying for articles, in some instances, in worthless Confederate trash. They went to the Court-house and Clerk's Office, tore papers to pieces, and defaced and destroyed the county records. BRAGG and POLK, HARDEE and BUCKNER were there, and citizens say their united forces amounted to near 50,000. Their main army, learning our approach, and not daring to meet us, left Green River on Saturday, drawing off all their artillery. Gen. CRITTENDEN's headquarters at Munfordsville were in the same house where McCOOK's were last Winter, when our armies proceeded southward. We bivouacked on the same ground occupied by our troops through the cold, dreary rains of last Winter. Many groves upon this lonesome hill attest the sufferings of the last campaign. Here, far, very far, from their homes, repose, in their last sleep, many of our soldiers from the several loyal States. They were cared for by devoted comrades. Head-boards and evergreens mark the resting-place of many of them.

On Monday, the 22d, Gen. BUELL, at 10 o'clock, left his headquarters at Munfordsville. Division after division files forward in pursuit of the flying enemy. Reports reach us to-day that a body of rebels had passed southward by way of Mammoth Cave, with designs upon our wagons left at Bowling Green. Our rear is well protected and the report creates no alarm or uneasiness. Through the dust, and parching under the rays of a burning sun, we are again on the march. The rebel hordes have destroyed and consumed everything. To-day we have secured eighteen more rebels. Some of them have been caught on picket duty, others have thrown down their arms and voluntarily given themselves up, expressing great gratification at being released from the rebel service. All the rebels with whom I have conversed are bitter in their denunciations of BRAGG. They say he is a perfect despot, and that he has had several men shot for the most trivial offences. The telegraph wires all along the road are torn down and cut to pieces. The wires are bent, twisted and coiled on bushes and otherwise injured for miles. Six miles this side of Munfordsville we find the ruins of a train of cars, which the rebels had thrown from the track and smashed into a perfect wreck. There were nine cars that were almost new. The locomotive is not much damaged. We saw several hogs which had been wantonly shot and left by the roadside. Their camp-fires are burning along the road and the dust created by their hasty retreat is still settling on the trees. Picket shooting is occasionally heard to our advance, and every two or three hours a couple of Butternuts are brought to the rear. Night is again approaching; wearied, exhausted and covered with dust, we emerge from the wooded country into a stretch of barren fields. At 10 o'clock we bivouac at Big Pond, sixty-two miles south of Louisville. Without supper, and with no water but such as the Pond affords, our soldiers drop down to rest. Yet there are no murmurs. Officers and men fare alike and share the fatigues without complaining. Scarcely had sleep closed the eyes of some of our men, when the hurried order came to prepare three days' rations for a forced march at 4 o'clock. Again all is busy confusion. Before daylight we were again on the march, each man eager to overtake the rebel rear. On this night two rebels who had been paroled came into our lines. One of them was an intelligent Frenchman from New-Orleans, who had been impressed into the service. He was glad to get off, and was going to Cincinnati. Tuesday, the 23d, we were on the march at 4 o'clock. One mile this side of our camping ground we came to where there had been another fierce fight with the rebels the previous evening. The rascals had lain in ambush, with one piece of light artillery, for the approach of our advance. Their hiding place was in a deep thick wood, where the road made an abrupt turn to the right. As we were making this turn, the prowling hyenas sprang upon us, firing, at the same time, their cannon into our column. Several saplings were severed by the effects of balls, and the ground, the trees, and fences, bore evidences that the struggle had been a fierce one. The conflict extended from the road considerably; as to our left, far into the woods and thicket, evidences of the fight could be plainly traced. Six dead horses lay in the road, piled together in horrid mutilation. The dead and wounded were taken from the scene of action. I could not ascertain with certainty the result of the fight, though the current report was, that we had killed several of the rebels, that we had taken thirty prisoners and captured their gun, with the loss of three men on our side. Steadily forward we march along the hot and dusty road, many of our men, who walked every foot of the way from Battle Creek, with their feet blistered and swollen. It is high noon, and turning a curve in the road, a small stream is seen to cross our track. A short halt is ordered; we are back to Bacon Creek again! Bacon Creek! How many of our boys remember the sufferings and privations of their last Winter's camp. What scenes and hard-fought battles they have passed through, since many of their comrades were put in the cold earth to rest here as they lay in camp on their march southward last Winter. Many of the boys recognize the spot, and you can hear them recounting their camp-life scenes here, and their adventures since. A brief rest, a light repast eaten under arms, and we are off again, still in the track of the enemy. The march is very rapid to-day; the enemy under HARDEE is reported but a short distance ahead. On through clouds of dust we proceed, till Nolin, a small stream south of Elizabethtown, is reached. Here we learned that the enemy had turned to the right, leaving the "pike" at Nolin, and going in an easterly direction, by way of Hodgenville, toward Bardstown, with a view of effecting a junction with the forces of KIRBY SMITH. We passed Elizabethtown at 5 o'clock in the evening. We continued our march, occasionally picking up a straggling rebel, to nine miles this side of Elizabethtown, where we again bivouacked in a field, having marched twenty-nine miles. Gen. BUELL and staff again passed us in the afternoon, hastening on to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River. Wednesday, the 24th, we were again on the march at daylight. We reached Salt River at its mouth, where it empties into the Ohio, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A shout of delight rang through the woods, as the Ohio and Indiana boys came in sight of the Ohio. The Indiana troops were all exultant, as the tall and oak-clad cliffs of their brave young State appeared across the river. Many of them procured skiffs and went to the opposite shore, that they might feel they were once more at home. At Salt River, Gen. BUELL and staff took a boat and proceeded to Louisville. The old Stars and Stripes were floating proudly from the strong fortification on the hill south of Salt River. The work is well planned, and is exceedingly strong, commanding the passage of Salt River and the valley along the Ohio.

At Salt River we partook of refreshments, if broken crackers and half-cooked bacon can be so regarded, and in the evening, about dark, crossed the river and proceeded toward this city. We stopped, Wednesday night, two miles this side of the river. On Thursday we were early on the march, no incident worthy of note transpiring through the day. We reached this city last night, and bivouaced near Cave Hill Cemetery. We arrived about 1 o'clock at night. It is not known how long we will be here, though I am certain it will be but a short time. The army needs rest, and, if possible, should have a few days. The military strength now here and in the vicinity is sufficient to resist the combined efforts of the entire rebel forces. Of its numbers and disposition I must for the present refrain from speaking. The rebels have, no doubt, effected a junction of their forces somewhere in the region of Lebanon or Bardstown. They have accomplished their idea, suggested in a former letter, of procuring large amounts of forage from Kentucky for the use of "Dixie." What their designs are we cannot state. Some military men here think that they will yet make an attempt to take this city. It will be madness for them to do so. Others think that they will move upon Cumberland Gap, and thence return to Tennessee. If we were to venture a conjecture, it would be that it is their design, after pillaging the northeastern part of the State of her harvests, and capturing, if they can, our Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, to return to Southern Kentucky and make an effort to reoccupy the southern territory from which they have been driven. The withdrawal of our forces may afford them heart enough to make the attempt. Louisville is loyal to the core. The enthusiasm of the citizens, on the appearance of our army, knows no bounds.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Prize—Movements of Vessels—The Yellow Fever—Prizes.

KEY WEST, September, 1862.

Another prize-vessel was brought into our port on the 14th, in charge of a prize-crew from the United States bark *Wm. G. Anderson*, having been captured about forty miles from Sabine Pass, Texas. The schooner (*Lilly*) had been loaded at Havana with a return cargo, under English papers and clearance, no doubt having successfully landed there a cargo of cotton. Among the crew of the bark *Anderson* there are some cases of scurvy, from long want of vegetables.

The United States sloop-of-war-steamer *Dacotah*, Capt. McKINSTRY, arrived here on the 18th from a cruise among the Bahamas. Officers and crew all well. They were not successful in falling in with any of those bogus *English* rebel privateers which are known here to have left the harbors of both Nassau and Cardenas. We hope that some others of our cruisers may intercept them, and with *mettle* enough to secure a successful result.

The United States schooner *Wanderer* went to sea again on the 16th, and the United States bark *James L. Davis* on the 18th, returning to her station on the blockade, which, I believe, is Apalachicola. The *Davis* carries, in addition to her own supplies, those of five other vessels stationed near.

On Friday morning, the 19th, a hearse was again seen upon the naval wharf, receiving the remains of Commodore LARDNER's Secretary, Mr. ROSSMAN, from the flag-ship *St. Lawrence*, where he died a victim to the yellow fever. This is the fifth officer who has died on board the *St. Lawrence* within a few weeks of the fever, and they have also lost twenty-four of the men. Yet the Commodore remains unmoved, and apparently unwilling to yield or retreat, even though the insidious foe has such complete possession of his quarters, and thus secretly and quietly claims his victims. It is thought that a trip to the North or removal of the crew on shore would be the means of warding off disease, and perhaps death.

We are now in the nineteenth day since the date of our last Northern mail, and are without any news from the Gulf since the return of the steamer *Rhode Island*, and from very want of some exciting news we are falling into that state of apathy which is so incident to seasons of epidemic that, unless the desired relief comes soon, we shall have added to our list of trouble another color of disease, commonly called the "blues."

There are now but few vessels in the harbor, and but few arriving or departing, consequently business has become very inactive, and our streets "present no busy throngs;" yet our island is in its freshest verdure and bloom, with frequent cool refreshing showers.

The United States gunboat schooner *James S. Chambers*, Capt. MASMAN, returned on the 17th, from a cruise on the coast of Campeachy and Yucatan searching for the United States brig *Bainbridge*, but without finding her. Capt. M. reports having seen a steamer off the coast of Yucatan, about four miles distant, both lying to for some time. As the steamer was heavily armed, and he did not feel disposed to make the attack, but waited until she steamed away from him, when he again made sail. He believes it was the *Florida*, Capt. MAFFIT. Capt. MASMAN, of the *Chambers*, has made quite a record since the commencement of the war, having been interested in the capture of the following vessels: No. 1, ship *Empress*, valued at $30,000; cargo, $392,000. No. 2, ship *Moreno*, valued at $4,000; cargo, —. No. 3, ship *Emily*, valued at $40,000; cargo, $250,000. No. 4, schooner *Coselia*, value, $335; cargo, $1,206. No. 5, steamer *Union*, value, $6,000; cargo $68,000. No. 1 was cut out from Garden Island Bay, between the Passes of Mississippi. No. 3 was cut out from Bull's Bay Channel, four and a half miles from Fort Moultrie. Nos. 4 and 5 were captured in the Gulf during a single cruise in the *James S. Chambers*.

The United States gunboat bark *Roebuck*, Capt. SHERRILL, arrived on the 19th, from Port Royal and a cruise among the Bahamas.

We learn that Commodore WILKES is to have command of a division of the navy, to be called the West India Squadron, headquarters to be at Key West. We think this an excellent move, and one that will produce good results.

The steamer *Mary A. Boardman*, Capt. WEIR, arrived last night from Pensacola, and reports the troops there in good health and the town quiet, except from an occasional visit from rebel spies, who make their way through the lines.

The weather is now delightfully cool, and a good fresh norther blowing, which has had the effect to diminish the number of new cases of fever, and leads us to hope that the worst is now passed.

KEY WEST, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

Decrees of distribution have been made by his Honor Judge MARVIN, in the following prize causes, and the proceeds have been paid into the Treasury of the United States:

	Name of Prize.	Capturing Vessel.	Commander.	Nett Proceeds
Brig..	Toccoa and cargo, (slaver)	Mohawk...	Craven...	$8,715 09
Schr..	Adeline and cargo.......	Connecticut	Woodhull.	2,844 05
Schr..	Emma and cargo.........	Connecticut	Woodhull.	9,232 14
Schr..	Olive Branch and cargo..	Ethan All'n & Kingfisher	Eaton and Couthony.	5,600 16
Schr..	Isabel and cargo.......	Montgom'y.	Jouett....	4,192 72
Sloop.	Margaret and cargo.....	Sciota.....	Donalds'n	3,815 51
Schr..	Eugenie and cargo.......	Owasco....	Guest....	26,296 11
Schr..	President and cargo....	Owasco....	Guest....	11,117 98
Schr..	Grace E. Baker and cargo	R. R. Cuyler	Winslow.	14,368 27
Schr..	Fashion and cargo......	Ethan Allen	Eaton.....	98 65
Schr..	Lion and cargo.........	Kingfisher..	Couthony.	7,419 86
Schr..	Eugenie Smith and cargo	Bohio......	Gregory..	2,364 00
Schr..	Wm. Mallory and cargo.	WatrWitch and Pursuit	Hughes & Cate.....	5,968 90
Schr..	Anna Bell and cargo....	Pursuit....	Cate......	5,388 37
Sloop.	Octavia................	Mercedita & Sagamore..	Stillwag'n and Drake	611 88
Schr..	Rose and cargo.........	Mercedita & Sagamore.	Stillwag'n and Drake	7,619 48
Schr..	Henry Travers and cargo	Bohio......	Gregory..	6,506 15
Schr..	R. C. Files and cargo....	Kanawha..	Febiger..	23,234 25
Schr..	Newcastle and cargo....	Bainbridge.	Brasher..	32,224 78
Schr..	W. C. Bee and cargo....	Sant'd Cuba	Ridgely..	28,114 21
Schr..	Princeton and cargo....	Susquehana	Hitchcock	2,053 32
Schr..	Curlew and cargo.......	Somerset...	English..	3,855 55
Stmer	Magnolia and cargo....	Brooklyn.. Huntsville. Mercedita.. Itasca..... S. Carolina	Craven... Price..... Stillwag'n Caldwell. Hopkins..	167,404 16
Bark..	Name Unknown......	Amanda...	Goodwin..	2,311 83
		359¾ Spanish doubl'ns and $956 in other coin found on board the slaver have been deposited in addition to the proceeds of the vessel....		5,767 56
Total....				$398,840 36

FROM HAVANA.

No Later News From Mexico—Union Rejoicings—Arrival of Two Steamers Loaded with Cotton—Sickness Abating, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

No vessels have arrived from Mexico since the departure of the *Philadelphia*, on the 20th inst.

Nothing has transpired here since then, save the jubilee over the news brought by the *Columbia*.

The *Siglo*, a rising paper published here, which has been Unionist in sentiment all along, has increased its subscription list wonderfully.

The only arrivals here of note have been the *Victoria*, an English vessel, though she carried a large Secesh flag at her fore when coming in. She is from the Sabine Pass, and had a cargo of 700 bales of cotton, which was sold at 46c. per pound.

The *Cuba*, from Mobile, also arrived here on the 23d inst. She has a cargo of about 600 bales of cotton, which is to be forwarded to Europe.

The rains continue.

Sickness is abating.

I learn that the yellow fever has almost disappeared from Key West.

The gunboat *Dacotah* came from thence on the 21st inst., and we are expecting the rest of the squadron soon in these waters.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW-YORK.

Proclamation.

BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

From the depth of National affliction we come, with stricken hearts and chastened spirits, to own our dependence upon the Most High, and to render, with grateful sense, our thanksgivings for His mercies, countless in number and infinite in extent. A year fraught with the heaviest sorrow has yet, in the merciful plan of Providence, been distinguished by the most conspicuous blessings. Although it is numbered among the dark periods of history, and its sorrowful records are graven on many hearthstones, yet the precious blood shed in the cause of our country, will hallow and strengthen our love and our reverence for it and its institutions, while the bitter sorrows of the year will discipline us into humility. Whatever was passionate in the earlier period of the war has given way to a deep and subdued conviction of duty in defending the integrity of the Union. Reflection has made clear our obligations, and the issues of the momentous struggle present themselves in more definite form. Our National aims have been elevated, and our sacrifices have made us less selfish; our Government and institutions placed in jeopardy have brought us to a more just appreciation of their value. Looking beyond the wicked leaders, who have precipitated this great calamity of civil war upon us, we see that the people in arms against the Government possess the higher qualities of our national character, and though their minds have been perverted by passion and prejudice, yet on many occasions their prowess and devotion to their cause have been such as to win our respect. We are permitted to see that the war is developing the manhood of the nation; and when peace shall return, we have faith that the American Republic will be more powerful, the Government more permanent, the elements of society more perfectly blended, and the people more firmly united than ever.

We have other causes for gratitude. Disease has been averted at home, the unacclimated armies have been protected from pestilence which it was feared would follow them in distant latitudes. Earth's best fruits have been lavishly bestowed, the arts have prospered, the employments of peace have been rewarded, and the good order of society has been fully maintained. Reverses to our arms have been followed by successes on land and sea which specially call for thanksgiving, and justify the most sanguine expectations as to the final result of the contest.

That we may publicly signify deep thankfulness for these and countless other blessings of the past, and for the promise that His mercies endure forever; that we may fully acknowledge our dependence upon the Supreme Being, and hear anew from His specially chosen servants, that judgments follow those nations wherein his prerogatives are usurped, and who give not God the glory in all things; and that, in proper spirit, we may ask that victory shall attend our arms, health our armies, and prosperity our dwellings, that peace may be restored, and that we may have strength to meet the trials of the future, I do appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God; and I do recommend that, suspending all ordinary business and pursuits, the people of this State do meet together in their own chosen places of worship, and that the said day, throughout, be appropriately observed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor:
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

CITY POLITICS.

Twentieth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Club.

SPEECHES BY HORACE GREELEY, EDWARD GILBERT AND H. J. RAYMOND.

The inclemency of the weather last evening did not prevent the attendance of a large audience at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of forwarding the election of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN. Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR called the meeting to order, and on motion of Mr. EDWARD GILBERT, Mr. P. C. BULKLEY took the chair. The exercises were commenced by Mr. GEO. N. SEYMOUR leading in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Mr. GILBERT read a series of resolutions, which were adopted, cordially indorsing the Republican Union State ticket, and stigmatizing the Seymour ticket as the representative of treason in the North. Mr. SEYMOUR next sang an original song of the contrabands, called "Old Shady." There were loud calls for McDONALD to furnish another song, but that gentleman persistently declined. Mr. GREELEY not having yet arrived,

Mr. EDWARD GILBERT occupied the attention of the audience a few moments, referring to the action of the Syracuse Convention, of the 24th inst., and indorses its action. He said as Mr. GREELEY took his seat on the stand, that that gentleman had never been so happy as since the nomination of Mr. WADSWORTH, and he was happy to give way to him.

SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY said he had not met three men together since the Emancipation Proclamation, who were not happy. Europe had seen both the North and South fighting to sustain Slavery, and could see no difference between us. But, the issue was now between the Union and Slavery, and Slavery must go down. [Applause.] Every man must admit that our chances of success are greater than they were before the proclamation. We had begun to strike our enemy in his weakest point. Perhaps the President waited longer than he should, [laughter,] but that very hesitancy gave the measure finally its fullest force. He did not believe there was one man in the Cabinet who did not think that, if we put down the rebellion, we must put down Slavery. There never was a moment since the war began when there was not a tendency to give the contest this aspect. He had the utmost confidence in our success. The rebels had exhausted the goods they bought of the New-York merchants in 1860, and cheated them out of in 1861. [Laughter.] He did not believe the rebels were getting many supplies from Europe, for they were bad paymasters at best, and this was not their best time. [Laughter and applause.] He believed that by next Spring we should be a united, free and happy people. [Applause.] He believed that the South would try and patch up a peace before January. The English who saw nothing but defeat for us, forgot that we were reinforcing the Army of the Potomac with 600,000 men. Our army was stronger than the rebels, in its intelligence and its capacity. [Applause.] As to the President's proclamation, we heard predictions that the army wouldn't stand it—the officers would resign. He didn't see it. [Laughter.] Where was the man who had resigned? There were some whom he wished would resign, but they didn't. The proclamation simplified the work of the Convention. It told them to be bold and strong. They nominated a man who had believed in the sentiments of the proclamation for a year past, and they thought his nomination the best plan of sustaining the President. [Applause.] The proclamation was radical yesterday—it is conservative to-day. He believed they would get more Democratic votes than if we had nominated a Democrat for Governor. Mr. SEYMOUR says the Republicans cannot carry on the Government, and that it got the country into difficulty. Who got it in difficulty? Mr. LINCOLN found the Government in difficulty, the army surrendered and the navy scattered. We were in such a state of anarchy, that he, (the speaker,) standing behind Mr. LINCOLN at the time of his inauguration, expected momentarily to hear the bullet of the assassin who would kill the President. But our Government had now better credit, with $600,000,000 of debt, then it had under Democratic rule without any debt. [Applause.] The Democratic rebellion made the debt. Let the secession Democrats call off the war dogs and the debt would stop. [Applause.] He counseled the most cordial support of the Union Democrats, and said he believed that the Syracuse candidates might carry not only the State, but the City of New-York with a triumphant and overwhelming majority. [Applause.]

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND followed, in a speech of considerable length, reviewing the position of the North at the present crisis, and showing the necessity of sustaining the Republican Union ticket in this State, and defeating the SEYMOUR secession ticket, in order to sustain the Government and put down the rebellion. Mr. RAYMOND cordially indorsed the Emancipation Proclamation of the President as a military necessity, and said that, so far from blaming us for it, the rebels ought to thank us for giving them a chance to save Slavery by resuming their allegiance. The rebels had no more right to demand that we should not use that weapon of warfare than they had to say we should substitute pop-guns for rifled cannon. [Applause and laughter.] As for what Europe thought of the proclamation, he had ceased to trouble himself about it. [Applause and laughter.] England stood ready to take any side of any question in order to injure this country. Mr. ROEBUCK stated the true reason of this feeling when he said that it was jealousy of our growing power; and in that statement Mr. ROEBUCK fully represented the British people. All we asked was for Europe to let us alone, and we would take care that Europe did let us alone. England might upraid us for being slow, but she should remember the history of the Crimea. They forget the battle of Alma, on Sept. 14, and didn't capture Sebastopol until a year afterward, and after losing more men than they originally landed. We had fought better than the Allies in the Crimea, and should fight it out regardless of what Europe said. [Applause.] Our first duty in sustaining the Government was to sustain its friends in the State canvass—the nominees of the Syracuse Convention on the 24th inst. He closed with an eulogy upon the American flag.

After an address from Mr. FRANCIS LAMBERT, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Gottschalk's Concert.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK, who studies society as well as the piano, has timed his first concert so as to make it take place just after the introduction of the Fall fashions. By doing so, he secures himself an audience, not only unusually large, but unspeakably radiant in all that constitutes the glory of Autumnal toilette tints. What with the native charms of New-York's loveliest and best-decked as they will be in honor of the opening of the season—and the splendors which Mr. HARRISON has lavished upon the interior of Irving Hall, a *coup d'œil* will be presented to the eye of the beholder, of too ravishing and dazzling a character to admit of adequate description. Were Mr. GOTTSCHALK an impressible man, fears might be entertained of his power to endure the magnificence of the scene which will burst upon his gaze as he advances to his place upon the platform; but he has gone through the ordeal before; is, in point of fact used to it, and rather likes it. The concert will, of course consist of the choicest vocal and instrumental selections. Mr. GOTTSCHALK having secured the aid of Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, (a lady who is declared in private circles to possess a delicious contralto,) Mr. J. R. THOMAS, (the well-known baritone,) and Messrs. L. SCHUELER, H. C. TIMM, F. BERGER, JOSEPH NOLL, GEORGE MATZKA, and AUSTIN RYER.

The State Fair.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The weather was rainy till noon and has been cloudy since, yet exhibitors have come in freely, and made three thousand entries, and the fair is a success, with 10,000 visitors, notwithstanding the bad weather, and everything works pleasantly. The city is quite full of strangers to-night. Receipts about the same thus far as last year.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The whole number of entries to the State Fair is 2,500, and the aggregate receipts, up to this evening, $3,000. Weather stormy. Exhibition fine in every department.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MEGRATH *vs.* MEGRATH.

I observe in your paper of this day a paragraph stating that "my counsel has withdrawn from the case, and that the custody of the child, of course, remains with the father." This is most inaccurate, and I am sure you will at once do me the justice to correct it. The taking of the evidence, and the argument upon it, is only postponed until after the trial of the case of Mrs. REAL, in which my counsel, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, is engaged. The suggestion as to the evidence of Dr. IVES is unjust to him. He is detained by severe domestic affliction in Connecticut. He will be in the City in a few days, and is most anxious to conclude the testimony, which, through no fault of his, has been suspended. Yours, respectfully,

MARY MEGRATH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

DEFIANCE FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-street, corner of College-place.

R. M. PATRICK.

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and scrofulous eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY's Ointment—it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per pot. 215

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GREENE—MARLAND.—In St. James' Church, Roxbury, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Mr. Converse, JOSEPH W. GREENE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ELIZA, daughter of the late Abraham Marland, Esq., of Andover.

PURDY—VANDERBILT.—At St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Eccleson, Major SPARROW PURDY, U. S. A., of California, to ELLA, daughter of Capt. Jacob H. Vanderbilt, of Staten Island.

RICHARDS—VERPLANCK.—At Fishkill Landing, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., of New-York, to ELIZA FENNO, eldest daughter of Wm. S. Verplanck, of Fishkill Landing.

SHELDON—FIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, HENRY SHELDON, Esq., to Miss HARRIET E. FIELD, daughter of David Field, all of New-York.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, WILLIE, son of John and Mary A. Anderson, aged 6 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of Judge Barnard, No. 23 West 21st-st., this day, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BALCOM.—In Astoria, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, SARAH E., widow of the late John Balcom.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Grand-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be interred at Bensonia Cemetery.

DONINGTON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, at the residence of Peter M. Pirnie, Esq., East Chester, N. Y., JOHN S. DONINGTON, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, East Chester. His friends, and the members of Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., and of Adelphic Chapter, No. 158, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave from the New-Haven Railroad dépôt at 3:50 for Mount Vernon.

EMMET.—In Astoria, on Monday, Sept. 29, at the residence of his father, Thomas A. Emmet, MACNEVIN EMMET, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday next, Oct. 2, at St. George's Church, Astoria, at 2½ P. M. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove* leaves for Astoria at 1½ P. M., from Peck-slip.

EVERITT.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Sept. 29, FRANCIS W., eldest son of W. M. Everitt, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, J. L. Everitt, Ravenswood, L. I.

JONES.—In the Pacific Ocean, on Sunday, July 27, 1862, HENRY W. JONES, M. D., formerly of No. 120 2d-av., New-York.

KENNY.—Yesterday morning, at his residence No. 315 Henry-st., Brooklyn, after a short illness, JAMES F. KENNY, aged 57 years.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Oliver B. Mathews, are affectionately invited to attend his funeral, from Friends Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Fifth day afternoon, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, GEORGE MORGAN, a native of Wales, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the St. David's Benefit and Benevolent Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 688 4th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MILLER.—In Morristown, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 30, Hon. JACOB W. MILLER, aged 62 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown.

MONAGHAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 28, in the U. S. Hospital, Frederick, Md., from the effects of a gunshot wound received whilst in the discharge of his duty at the battle of Antietam, Sergeant JAMES J. MONAGHAN, of Company K, Forty-second N. Y. S. V., (Tammany Regiment,) aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the regiment now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Matthew Monaghan, corner of 8th and Lewis sts., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock precisely.

SQUIRE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of disease of the heart, ABNER SQUIRE, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

☞ Hartford and Eastern papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—R. del Prado, Judge Marion, Lieut. H. F. Picking, U. S. N., C. Lynch, M. Sans, J. M. Escoriara, E. Trelot, J. R. Cedeno, E. Castillo, S. Berrizberta, E. Alfonso, G. Cardena, José Vega, and servant, Mrs. F. Caluzaia and child, F. Maurie, M. Mauri, G. Blum, J. Barnes, J. Paez, Mr. and Mrs. Samperancaw, Mad. M. Gorera, Mrs. S. Shea, N. Tanco Armero, J. Morrill, J. Berretta, B. Nora, C. Linares, E. Escobal, John Mas, J. E. Millet, P. Santana, N. Ensal, J. Garcia, S. Paig, A. Fernandes, A. Banday, Edward Reyes, Capt. J. M. Cann, W. Chadwick, J. Martizez, C. Ferguson, and two Consul's men.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans—Chas. Lambert and wife, Mrs. A. M. Soria, 2 children and servant, Col. Weiss, 20th N. Y. Vols.; H. S. Vanwickle, L. Sturtevant, S. B. Miller, D. N. McLean, A. H. Ringgold, P. Strauss, Capt. R. Bosworth, Surgeon at large and Sanitary Agent for Indiana, and 111 in the steerage, including regimental bands of the 21st Ind., 26th Mass. and 75th N. Y. Regiments.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 57 | Sun sets...... 5 42 | Moon rises...12 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 30 | Gov. Island. 3 19 | Hell Gate.... 4 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ship Whampoa, Long, Boston, master.

Brigs William Jane, (Br.,) Woods, Galway, Ireland, John Jackson; Corcyra, (Br.,) Turpin, Ipswich, Eng., Mark Mandlick & Co.; Kate, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, R. Dinwiddie & Co.; Innisfall, (Br.,) Kelly, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lowana, (Br.,) Spencer, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Alpine, Bray, Elizabethport; Eliza Jane F., Edwards, [illegible], B. C., John B. Ball; [illegible], Penny, Philadelphia, master; Robert Bord, (Br.,) Kirwin, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf.

Sloop Franklin, Avery, Norwich, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

Steamship Creole, Couch, New-Orleans Sept. 23, 10 A. M., and S. W. Pass 24th, 7 A. M., with mail, mdse. and passengers, and $150,000 in specie to Ludlam & Heineken. Experienced moderate head winds the entire passage. Passed in the river, bound up, bark Persia, of Salem, and several others. Left, steamships Marion, Saxon, Suwanee, Honduras, Estrella and Nassau. The Creole brings a mail from the fleet.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sept. 29, lat. 31 30, lon. 78 20, passed brig Isadora, bound N. Sld. in co. with Br. steamship British Queen, from Havana for New-York; would touch at Nassau, N. P.

Steamer J. B. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship David Hoadley, Barnaby, Liverpool Aug. 31, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Has experienced light variable winds the entire passage, with fine weather. Sept. 3, lat. 49 52, lon. 9 33, passed ship Clara M——, bound W. Sept. 27, lat. 39 51, lon. 70 12, passed a ship's lower mast, bright, the top painted black.

Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool Aug. 28, with mdse. and 402 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Richard Alsop, Watlington, Liverpool Aug. 26, with mdse. to Thomas James.

Ship Arcole, Craft, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to J. Atkins.

Ship Ilion, (Russ.,) Luckstrom, Antwerp 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Belle of the West, Howes, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Metropolis, Hould, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship Ocean Scud, (of Bath,) Small, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. to master.

U. S. storeship Supply, Colvo Coresis, Norfolk 4 ds.

Bark Almira Coombs, (of Lincolnville,) Drinkwater, New-Orleans Sept. 14, with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Off Tortugas, Mr. Mason, second officer, was struck by lightning and rendered senseless for several hours; he has since recovered.

Bark Realm, Nichols, Frontera July 3, with mahogany to Robcon & Fosdick. Sept. 7, off Bahia Honda, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Penguin, all well. The Realm is bound to Falmouth, Eng., and put into this port for repairs, having, Sept. 20, off Hatteras, in a gale from N. E., sprung a leak.

Bark Fortuna, (Brem.,) Franke, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 255 passengers to Hennings & Goslings.

Bark Harriet Spalding, (of Rockland,) Booker, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark John J. Philbrick, (of Key West,) Reed, Port Royal 16 ds., with ordnance stores to H. Benner.

Bark W. A. Platenius, (of Boston,) Davis, Fortress Monroe 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Herzog George, (Mecklg.,) Spenhals, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Mahlon Williamson, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., in ballast to T. S. Quartermaster.

Bark Union, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., 9 ds., with coal to James Hunter & Co.

Bark J. & R. Young, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Limerick 46 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Seventeenth of May, (Norw.,) Falchenberg, Gluchstade 41 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Deucy, Menges, Fortress Monroe 7 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Hannah Crocker, Sherrif, Fortress Monroe 10 ds., ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark Moneynick, Chase, Fortress Monroe 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark Clifton, (of Baltimore,) Lennun, Fortress Monroe 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Brig Onda, (Br.,) Pike, Rio Janeiro Aug. 26, in ballast to Rundle, Jones & Rudge. Sld. in co. with bark Adelaide, Etchberger, for Baltimore. Aug. 31, lat. 19 S., lon. 35 30 W., passed ship Susan Hinks, from Boston for Cape Town and Calcutta.

Brig Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts Sept. 17, with salt to J. W. Hubbard & Co. Sept. 22, lat. 28 45, lon. 69, fell in with wreck of bark Jos. Maxwell, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, in a sinking condition, and without water and provisions for 6 ds. Took from her captain and crew.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Fajardo, P. R., Sept. 16, with sugar to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Fortress Monroe 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Qurtermaster.

Brig Lorano, (of Boston,) Weeks, Fortress Monroe 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Brig B. G. Chaloner, Kenny, Salt Cay Sept. 18, with salt to Simpson & Clapp. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Speedaway, (of Portland,) Atherton, Cow Bay Sept. 18, with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Ernestene, (Pruss.,) Garike, Rio Grande 45 ds., with cotton to order.

Brig L. C. Watts, Wilson, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Brig Brisk, (Br.,) Wren, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with timber and salt bags to Wm. Ingalls.

Brig Charles Heath, Lord, Bangor, with shooks to T. M. Mayhew.

Brig Open Sea, (of Bangor,) Rogers, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Brig Lizzie Treat, (of Calais,) Crowell, Zaza 26 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Milo, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) Johnson, East Harbor, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Rainbow, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Woodford, East Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to master.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, (of Cherryfield,) Taylor, Port Royal 12 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Brig Nameang, (of New-London,) Rogers, Alexandria, Va., 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Thomas H. Rowland, McCarty, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar to Moore & Henry.

Brig Isabel Aeurmann, Taurss, Port-au-Prince Sept. 15, with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Charles Heath, Laud, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Brig Florence Rogers, Rogers, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Brig Frigga, (Nor.,) Hay, Providence 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. J. R. Mitchill, Packard, Philadelphia, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Nicanor, Parker, Bangor 8 ds., with timber to W. Beard.

BELOW—Bark Virginian, from Bordeaux.—By pilot boat Mary Ann Williams, No. 19.

SAILED—Steam transports Virginia, for Fortress Monroe and Washington, with ordnance and 200 troops.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E., rain.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1—Arr. ketch Commerce, from Cardenas Sept. 17. Left, barks Grey, for New-York, to sail next day; Andes, from New-York, disch.; Christiana, do. do.; Avondale, do. do.; Cosmos, from New-York, wtg. orders; Sarah Bernice, for New-York, ldg.

Miscellaneous.

The barks Albertina and E. Sherwood, from Havana, arrived to-day, and have anchored in the Lower Quarantine. In consequence of the storm we have no report from them.

Spoken, &c.

Alfred—Hamb. bark, from Hamburg for Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 30, lat. 50, lon. 3 39.

Endymion—ship, hence, bound E., was passed, Sept. 28, lat. 39 58, lon. 67 52.

Orpheus—Bremen ship, from New-York for Bremen, Sept. 8, lat. 45 30, lon. 25 30.

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BURTON,

AND

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